

Makarios Prepared to Compromise on Cypriot Federation

NICOSIA, Feb. 9 (UPI)—President Makarios said today that he was prepared to accept a compromise that would grant the Turkish Cypriots their own administration in the north of the island, but he insisted there was no agreement on the question of a union between the areas under Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot administration, while leaving Cyprus as a unitary, independent state.

Archbishop Makarios said that the Greek Cypriots had a margin for negotiation, but he said that the Turkish Cypriots had no margin for negotiation. The archbishop refused to name a figure for the maximum area under Turkish control that he might accept in a compromise, but said that his initial "margin for negotiation" was "3 or 4 per cent."

He said he was prepared for a compromise, but said, "Any compromise, however, must not endanger the future of Cyprus as an independent state."

Negotiation Guidelines

(In Ankara, Turkish officials said today that Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Denktaş would attempt to establish guidelines for "serious negotiations" in their Saturday meeting.)

"It is up to Makarios to say which parts of the island he needs and why the Turks should give them up," a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

Archbishop Makarios declined to spell out the details of the federation which he said he and Mr. Denktaş had agreed on. But he indicated that the two sides agreed that a joint Greek-Turkish central government would have significant powers.

"I asked Mr. Denktaş if he meant a confederation, and he said 'No,' he meant a real federation," the Archbishop said. Federation implies allegiance to a central authority.

The archbishop, 63, was jovial and relaxed during the interview in his presidential office. Aides said that he appeared in an excellent mood after gaining the endorsement of all Greek-Cypriot political parties on his position in the coming talks.

He laughed as he noted that while some Western leaders appear to have been disappointed by the results of the talks, he was not.

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Irish Press Torture Charge against U.K. at Rights Court

DUBLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Irish government today filed a petition with the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, charging that the British had tortured and mistreated Irish prisoners in Northern Ireland.

The petition, filed by the Irish government, is the first time that the European Court has been asked to rule on a case involving alleged torture in Northern Ireland.

The petition alleges that British soldiers in Northern Ireland have used torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment against Irish prisoners. It also alleges that British soldiers have used excessive force against Irish civilians.

The petition was filed in the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France. The court is the highest authority in the world for the protection of human rights.

The petition was filed by the Irish government, which is represented by the Irish Human Rights Commission. The commission is a body set up by the Irish government to monitor and promote human rights in Ireland.

The petition is part of a series of legal challenges to British actions in Northern Ireland. It follows a series of protests and demonstrations by Irish nationalists in the north.

Smith, Vorster Review Rhodesia Outlook

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 9 (AP)—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and South African Prime Minister John Vorster conferred today for nearly three hours, reviewing efforts to find a peaceful constitutional settlement in the breakaway British colony.

Mr. Vorster, in a statement after the meeting, said he and Mr. Smith had discussed the Rhodesian situation "in depth."

Mr. Smith informed him of his government's determination to explore further avenues for a settlement, he said. "Further talks are envisaged."

The South African leader later explained that "further talks" was a reference to discussions between Mr. Smith and the Rhodesian Cabinet, and Mr. Vorster and the South African Cabinet.

It was the first meeting between the two leaders since last September, when they met with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Pretoria and Mr. Smith accepted U.S. proposals leading to Rhodesian black majority rule in two years.

RA Gunmen Guilty in London Murders, Blasts

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Four Republican Irish guerrillas were found guilty of seven murders and a bombing in London today in a verdict delivered by a jury after a 12-day trial.

The four men, who were found guilty of the murders of Alan Ross McWhirter, co-author of Guinness Book of World Records, who was shot after he offered a reward for the arrest of IRA terrorists, and Sir Joseph Cantley, who was found guilty of the murder of a police officer, were sentenced to life imprisonment.

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APPEAL FOR HELP—Wailing Greek-Cypriot women wave photographs of their relatives in front of Archbishop Makarios in Nicosia. They were pleading for the archbishop's help in tracing their relatives—some of the 2,000 Greek-Cypriots unaccounted for since the Turkish invasion of the northern part of Cyprus in the summer of 1974.

He indicated that the two sides agreed that a joint Greek-Turkish central government would have significant powers.

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Weatherman In Buffalo Is Giving Up

BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 9 (AP)—Meteorologist James Smith, 56, said he had thought about retiring for quite a while, but it took the blizzard of 1977 to convince him it was time.

The head of the National Weather Service office in Buffalo said yesterday that the area's severe winter was the "final straw."

He said he plans to move south—at least as far as Long Island where his children and grandchildren live—after he retires this month.

"The ice storm of last March and this latest blizzard were the most dramatic weather conditions of my career," Mr. Smith said.

"I like Buffalo and certainly find it exciting and very challenging to forecast the weather here. It certainly keeps one on his toes," he said.

Naval Base Reportedly Stalled

TEHRAN, Feb. 9 (UPI)—The Iranian government is engaged in a sweeping reappraisal of its vast and controversial program of arms purchases from the United States, largely because of the uncertain outlook for oil revenues in the coming months, well-placed Iranian and Western military officials reported in interviews here this week.

The start of construction on the huge Chabahar Naval Base has been indefinitely postponed and the Iranian government is urging General Dynamics, a U.S. company, to accept payment in Iranian oil for the \$3.5 billion worth of General Dynamics F-16 light-weight fighter aircraft that Iran has ordered, although plans for the costly laser electronic communications monitoring system are going forward.

Iran's huge oil revenues have permitted its War Ministry to order \$15 billion in U.S. military equipment and related services since early 1972, in addition to quantities of munitions from Britain and other industrialized countries.

Uncertain Oil Revenues May Shave Iran's Arms Budget

By Eric Pace

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In 'Spirit' of Helsinki Spanish-Soviet Links Being Re-Established

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Capping a diplomatic opening to Eastern Europe and burying a bitter heritage of the civil war, Spain announced today that it was re-establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, as well as with Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The announcement, which had been expected for some time, follows the establishment of diplomatic relations earlier this year with Romania, Bulgaria and Poland, which had kept a certain distance from Spain before the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco last year.

While largely symbolic, the diplomatic opening to Eastern Europe is an important step toward consolidating the position of the reformist government of Premier Adolfo Suarez. And it is expected to ease the uncertain status of the Spanish Communist party, which has particularly good ties with Romania and Yugoslavia.

For five years, Spain has had trade relations with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries whose missions here have functioned like embassies.

Diplomatic relations were established with East Germany but, in the Spanish view, effectively broken when the East Germans withdrew their ambassador in protest against the executions of five Spanish leftists in September, 1975.

Spain now takes the position that re-establishment of ties with East Germany must be renegotiated, while the East Germans argue that diplomatic relations already exist. Spain has diplomatic relations with China, but no links with Albania.

A brief communiqué, issued jointly here and in Moscow, alluded specifically to the "spirit" of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Eager for Evidence

Spain and the Eastern European countries are known to be eager to show progress in their bilateral relations when the conference's results are reviewed this summer in Belgrade.

In the civil war between Franco forces and republican forces, the Soviet Union was the main arms supplier to the Madrid regime, helping the growth of the Spanish Communist party.

The triumph of Franco in 1939 ended the Soviet diplomatic presence. Spain later sent a division to fight in the Soviet Union alongside the invading army of Nazi Germany.

The republican period gave rise to the major issue between Moscow and Madrid that today's announcement has not resolved—the shipment by the Republicans to the Soviet Union of what some accounts say was \$2 billion worth of gold.

Spain has formally insisted that the gold be returned; the Soviet Union has replied that the gold was sent in exchange for shipments of arms.

It was not known when Spain and the Eastern European countries would begin to exchange ambassadors, although it is believed that in several cases incumbent trade representatives will simply be elevated to the status of ambassadors.

The diplomatic activity occurred just as the Spanish, French and Italian Communist parties are organizing a meeting of their leaders here at the end of this month or the beginning of next.

It is not yet clear whether the Suarez government will authorize the projected gathering of Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader; Enrique Berlinguer, the Italian; and Santiago Carrillo of the Spanish party.

An evident intention of the summit of so-called Eurocommunists is to enhance the democratic image of the Spanish party at a time when it is attempting to attain full legalization.

The legalization of the Communist party may be aided by the reform announced yesterday, of Spain's political association law. It eliminates the Cabinet's power to deny a political party's legality. Instead, parties will simply be dissolved.

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Madrid News Ban Set In 2 Kidnaps, Slayings

MADRID, Feb. 9 (UPI)—The government tonight decreed a news blackout on police investigations into two unsolved kidnappings and the murders of five Communists and three policemen.

The decree, issued by Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villa, was believed to have been prompted in part by news reports on 251 sticks of dynamite that were found last week in a locker in a Madrid train station.

The police had apparently hoped to stake out the locker, thinking that it would lead to the kidnappers of two prominent rightist figures, but news reports on the cache ended the chances for success, according to some informants in the press.

Shortly afterward, the police searched the house of a prominent editor of El País, one of the newspapers that broke the story, using wide powers of search and detention recently decreed by the government to counter a wave of terrorism.

Today's decree covers "acts, documents and news and commentaries referring to the activities of the government and the police in the investigations and searches that are being undertaken regarding the terrorist activities that have taken place in recent days in Madrid."

Issued on the strength of a nine-year-old Franco-era law, the decree specifically mentions the kidnappings of Council of State President Antonio María de Oriol Urquijo and Lt. Gen. Emilio Villaseca, as well as the murders of five Communists and three Madrid policemen.

A purportedly leftist organization called the First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance has claimed responsibility for the kidnappings and the police killings, while a rightist terrorist group, the Anti-Communist Apostolic Alliance, said it murdered the Communists as well as a 19-year-old student at a leftist demonstration.

Soviet Visit to Prague Seen As Probe Over Charter 77

By Paul Hofmann

PRAGUE, Feb. 9 (UPI)—The arrival here yesterday of a high-level Communist party delegation was widely interpreted today as evidence that Moscow wants first-hand information on the strains caused by Czechoslovakia by the emergence of the Charter 77 human rights movement.

The Soviet group of five is led by Ivan Kapitonov, a secretary of the Soviet party's Central Committee. He is described as an expert on political organization in Eastern European countries.

Today's issue of Rude Pravo, the Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper, said that the Soviet delegation had come to Prague merely for an exchange of experiences in political work.

There was no mention of Charter 77, the manifesto calling for broader human and civil freedoms that so far has been publicly endorsed by nearly 600 Czechs, including prominent writers, artists, scholars and former politicians.

But Czechs interested in politics and foreign diplomats said they had no doubt that Charter 77 was the main, if not the only, topic of the talks that the Soviet delegation started here last night.

Since the human rights movement came into the open last month, Moscow appeared to be observing its activities and the official Czechoslovak reaction with worried attention.

The Soviet ambassador in Prague, Vladimir Machevich, reportedly conferred repeatedly on the matter with President Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist party.

The ambassador is believed to have also attended meetings of the Czechoslovak Communist leadership at which Charter 77 was discussed.

Soviet newspapers have denounced the human rights activists here in much the same vituperative terms used by Czechoslovak information media.

Repression Attempts

Some members and sympathizers of Charter 77 and foreign observers here question whether Moscow is completely satisfied with the heavy-handed methods by which Czechoslovak authorities have so far attempted to repress the human rights initiative.

Soviet political strategists are believed to be concerned about the impact of developments here on Communist parties in Hungary, Poland and Western Europe.

There also is speculation that Moscow may consider the Charter 77 affair an embarrassment in view of forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks and the proposed Belgrade conference to gauge what, if any, progress has been made in implementing the 1975 Helsinki Program on European Cooperation.

The presence of the Soviet delegation in Prague coincides with an abatement—perhaps only temporary—of the Czechoslovak government's campaign against Charter 77.

No Police Harassment

It appears that none of the more than 200 Czechs whose endorsement of the human rights manifesto was announced last week has been interrogated by the police.

Most of the original signers of the document, nearly 300, were questioned by the police within days of the charter's appearance, and many of them also had other unpleasant experiences. Some were dismissed from their jobs, had their autos and driver's licenses taken away and their telephones cut off.

At least one prominent signer of Charter 77, who in the past had been in high Communist party posts, found earlier this

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Released Prisoners Resuming Struggle to Topple Mrs. Gandhi

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (NYT).—One afternoon late last month, almost 19 months to the day after he was arrested under India's state of emergency, a 24-year-old law student named Arun Jaitley was told abruptly to "pack up and leave" his cell in the Delhi jail.

"Of course, I was delighted to be released," Mr. Jaitley explained in an interview. "and I first enjoyed my freedom by going home to my parents. But the very next day after that, I thought of the unfinished job we have to do in this country and I plunged back into politics."

Mr. Jaitley, now working full-

time in the campaign to bring down the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the coming parliamentary election, is one of the thousands recently released after long months in jail as political prisoners.

Local Renown

Although the political opposition says that the government is still holding several thousands of political prisoners, among them potential candidates for seats in Parliament, most of the tens of thousands arrested under the emergency have now been released in India's new relaxed national mood.

Some of these former prisoners

are nationally prominent—three dozen are members of Parliament—and officials of the leading opposition parties. But most are of only local renown, like Mr. Jaitley, who was the president of the student union at Delhi University.

"They got me the very day the emergency was declared," he said, recalling June 26, 1975, as he was interviewed in the headquarters of the Janata party, the principal opposition group in the campaign for the March 16 parliamentary election.

"I was leading a procession at the campus where we burned an effigy of Mrs. Gandhi that we had made," he said.

Others recently released gave accounts of months spent in the underground before the police caught up with them. Arif Mohammed Khan, a law student at the Aligarh Muslim University, southeast of here, went into hiding when the government proclaimed the emergency.

"I fled all over, from the mountains of Kashmir down to Madhya Pradesh," Mr. Khan said, with angry sweeps of his arm. He spoke of taking part in opposition activities, "publishing pamphlets, persuading people to take part in passive resistance to the government's new order."

Well Treated in Jail

After six months in the underground, Mr. Khan was arrested. Both he and Mr. Jaitley said that they were well treated in jail, given adequate meals and separated from common criminals.

"They were permitted visits only from relatives and then only once or twice a month," Mr. Khan said.

Thanks to newsletters smuggled in with the help of sympathetic guards, they felt "as well informed as anyone on the outside, reading the censored press," Mr. Jaitley said.

Mohammed Desai, the former deputy prime minister, was released Jan. 18, the day that Mr. Gandhi announced that the elections would be held.

He said that during his 19 months in jail, "reading between the lines" of publications he was allowed to see kept him sufficiently abreast of the political situation. He said that within hours of his release he had no trouble in joining to organize the opposition.

Like the most prominent political prisoners, the student leaders said that they had not been tortured. Some others say they were.

"I was beaten on the back repeatedly and tied up without water for two days," said a young political worker in Calcutta, who asked not to be identified.

"Others got it worse," the political worker went on. "I saw some with broken bones."

Not Bitter About It

Because of the legacy of the independence struggle against the British, most of India's political leaders, including Mrs. Gandhi, have spent some time in jail.

"I have never been bitter about it," asked a leading member of Parliament, P. V. N. Reddy, a huge man who likes to pat his ample stomach and say with a smile that he gained weight during his 15 months in jail.

Because of a tradition involving political prisoners, Indian jails have different classes of inmates, with food, accommodations and rules about such matters as reading privileges adjusted to the prisoners' status.

"Most of us were in superior class," a former prisoner from a little town east of here recalled, "but now and then, even some of the political people were put into inferior class as punishment."

Other punishments they experienced included being denied outdoor exercise or companionship. The government now says that almost all the prisoners have been released. Among the notable exceptions is Raj Narain, the country politician who ran for Parliament against Mrs. Gandhi in her home district in 1971 and is going to do so again this time, even if he has to run from jail.

The Prime Minister said recently that the only people still in jail were members of banned organizations and "economic offenders," which usually means black-marketeers and smugglers.

He acknowledged that leftist Greek-Cypriot parties have criticized President Carter's appointment of former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford to lead a U.S. fact-finding mission to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus. But, he added, "Since Mr. Clifford was chosen by President Carter, that's good enough for me."

Clark Mission

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Soweto Youths Attack Schools, Cars, Ending Months of Calm

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 9 (UPI).

—Black student violence erupted in Soweto today after months of relative calm. Police warned they might begin shooting again.

Ston-throwing youths attacked commercial vehicles. "Anti-exam students," touring in trucks, stormed schoolrooms where fellow pupils were taking exams and dragged them into the streets.

Police fired tear gas to disperse a crowd of 4,000 at Meadowlands School and scattered another 2,000 at Orlando High School. Militant youths at five schools danced around bonfires of textbooks, shouting anti-government freedom songs and making the black power salute.

Student sources said police made several arrests. A police spokesman said only a 20-year-old demonstration leader at Phind was taken into custody. There were no injuries and normal routine continued at most of the 282 schools for 200,000 black students in Soweto.

Education System

Violence started in Soweto in June and bloody riots spread to South Africa's major centers in protest against the government's education system and apartheid policies. Unofficial figures put the death toll for last year at 498.

After a tense day, Soweto's police chief, Col. Jan Visser, warned all students to be in class tomorrow between 8 a.m. and

3 p.m. or "feel the full might of the law."

Col. Visser said that youths found on the streets in the daytime curfew "would be considered troublemakers." Police have been instructed to be tough on such people, Col. Visser said.

During the three hours of rioting today, the township's Putco bus company suspended services. Last year the company lost more than 70 buses in attacks. A bakery van was "hijacked" today but later recovered, according to police.

After 100 policemen charged a demonstration at Orlando, the school there was closed for the day.

Church Is Adamant

PRETORIA, Feb. 9 (AP).—The Roman Catholic Church of South Africa declared today that it would not back down on its decision to integrate schools.

But the church's official welcomed a "constructive exchange of ideas" with government authorities on the issue despite threats to close the schools down for violating South African race laws.

"We cannot go back on decisions we have taken on the principle of opening our schools to children of all races," the Most Rev. Denis Hurley said.

The archbishop, chairman of the church's committee on education, spoke at a news conference following a weeklong meeting of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, which included delegates from South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland.

A number of the church's formerly all-white schools were opened to all races last month in defiance of several laws upholding the strict segregation of the nation's schools.

Federation On Cyprus

(Continued from Page 1)

parently view him as "intransigent," "some pro-Greek parties here have the impression that I am very soft—and I agree."

Asked if he was satisfied with the amount of pressure the United States has put on Turkey to come to a Cyprus settlement, Archbishop Makarios chose his words carefully.

"I am satisfied with the attitude of the United States," he said. "I have always believed that the United States could play a decisive role in the efforts for a solution on the Cyprus problem."

He acknowledged that leftist Greek-Cypriot parties have criticized President Carter's appointment of former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford to lead a U.S. fact-finding mission to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus. But, he added, "Since Mr. Clifford was chosen by President Carter, that's good enough for me."

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Madrid Link With Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

ply deposit their statutes with the government which, within 10 days, must inscribe them in a register, or turn them over to the Supreme Court for a ruling.

The Communist party here has made it clear that it intends to register along with other left-of-center organizations that, to date, have existed in a kind of technical illegality and official toleration.

But the Communists are expected to be caught up in a court case that will determine whether they fall within other strictures of a law adopted last June by parliament. And that case will defer the question of Communist party legalization, which is opposed by some rightist and military circles.

Juan Carlos Arrives In Rome to See Pope

ROME, Feb. 9 (AP).—King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia arrived here today to see Pope Paul VI—the first visit by a Spanish monarch to a Pontiff since 1923.

The King will meet Pope Paul tomorrow and will hold talks with Italian officials during his two days here.

Papal Spiritual Retreat

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 9 (AP).—Pope Paul VI will start a week of spiritual retreat Feb. 27, calling off all his private audiences, the Vatican announced.

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BUT WITH RESPECT—Newsmen appear to be bowing to President Carter as he takes his place behind the podium for a news conference in the Executive Office Building. They were merely bending over to take their seats—but with utmost respect.

At 1st News Conference Carter Jocular Despite Pressures

By James T. Wooten

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—In the middle of his first news conference this week, President Carter said he already knew why Abraham Lincoln almost went home.

Problems with appointments, problems with legislation, problems with his staff, problems with women's groups and minority leaders—all of them and more had occupied his time and attention during his first 30 days in the White House, he said, and he was not always pleased with the way they were handled.

Nevertheless, while focusing on the complicated pressures of his

new job and the mistakes made by him and his staff, the President seemed to enjoy thoroughly his second, nationally televised appearance in less than a week—laughing, joking, gesturing freely as he picked his way through a half-hour siege of questions that ranged from the intricacies of foreign policy to the attitudes of his young assistants.

Did he feel he had given Congress cause to complain about a lack of consultation? he was asked.

After 2 1/2 Weeks

"We've given them cause for some of the complaints, inad-

vertently," Mr. Carter conceded. "We've made some mistakes."

Passing, almost ruefully, he said he had learned in his first 2 1/2 weeks in office "why Abraham Lincoln and some of the older presidents almost went home when they first got to the White House."

He raised his voice in exasperation. "The handling of personal appointments—trying to get the right person in the right position at the right time—is a very, very difficult question," he said.

"It's hard for me to decide which person to appoint, to have an FBI check, an Internal Revenue Service check, to have the press constantly trying to get the name before anybody else knows it, to have the congressmen find out by reading it in the newspaper."

He paused momentarily and a soft, quick sigh escaped his lips. "We have really tried to deal fairly with members of Congress," he said. "But we have not been always successful."

He repeatedly turned the reporters' questions on domestic matters back to his relationship with Capitol Hill, stressing frequently his now familiar promise of close relationships with congressmen, but consistently holding fast to the prerogatives of the presidency, and deftly transferring at least one of his problems to the speaker of the House, Rep. Thomas O'Neill.

Why hasn't Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., the first black and first woman to hold a leadership position in the House, been invited to any of the White House breakfasts with congressional leaders? he was asked.

"Well," the President replied, "let me say that the attendance at those Tuesday morning breakfasts is not decided by me." Instead, he explained, it is up to the Democratic leadership in Congress. "I'm sure that if you addressed your question to Speaker O'Neill, he would be glad to give you an answer on it."

Still, Mr. Carter's demeanor documented the flood of problems that have washed through the White House in his brief tenure there.

Like his unsuccessful nomination of Theodore Sorensen as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, his choice of Paul Warnke as the country's chief disarmament negotiator has been criticized this week by several congressmen.

Rep. O'Neill has been testy about Mr. Carter's appointment of two Massachusetts natives—Elisabeth Holt Richardson, Republican, and Evan Dobelle, a former Republican—to posts in the administration.

Moreover, there are efforts on Capitol Hill aimed at increasing the size of the economic-stimulus program that Mr. Carter has offered, and Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas, chairman of the House Operations Committee, has promised to oppose the President's very first bill seeking government reorganization.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia has expressed displeasure at a lack of consultation by the White House with Congress on energy. Women's groups and minority spokesmen have complained that Mr. Carter's appointments have neglected them—and the coldest winter in decades has brought a fuel crisis to the President's door in his first month in office.

Haig, Bonn Sign Pact On Roles in Wartime

BONN, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—NATO's supreme commander for Europe, Gen. Alexander Haig, and senior West German government and military officials today signed an agreement regulating the field of responsibility for NATO commanders in time of war.

A joint statement issued here by the Foreign and Defense Ministers said the agreement "closed gaps" in the overall defense system of NATO. It said the West German government "was convinced that the new agreement will give a new stimulus to the military structure of the alliance." No further details were given.

Scorns UN Peacemaking Role

Allon Belittles Waldheim Trip, Warns Europe on Arabs

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today he expects little to emerge from his talks with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim later this week because his government does not consider the United Nations to be an "honest broker."

"He will be received in Israel with the warmest cordiality, both as secretary-general of the United Nations and because of personal affection for him," Mr. Allon said in Brussels.

But Mr. Allon said it would be impossible to accede to Mr. Waldheim's official peace-seeking brief. He said the UN has deviated from its charter because a "mechanical, well-lubricated majority votes according to certain pressures and temptations."

Mr. Allon was attacking the influence of oil-rich Arab states on the UN's Third-World majority.

The Israeli foreign minister was in Brussels to conclude agreements on economic and financial cooperation with the

Guadeloupe Volcano

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A series of tremors shook the Soufriere volcano again yesterday, but French authorities said there was no danger of an eruption.

EEC Fails to Find Response To Soviet Trawler Intrusion

By David Haworth

continued to ignore the community's deadline.

EEC officials admit that the problem has created a dilemma. They do not want a naval confrontation with Soviet trawlers, particularly since Moscow has agreed to negotiate with Britain acting on behalf of the EEC.

However, it seems clear that Soviet vessels are determined to take the risk of being boarded or evicted until negotiations are completed.

Meanwhile, surveillance of the North Sea by the British, Dutch, Danish and West German naval ships is continuing. However, the patrol work, including, if necessary, the arrest or ejection of any Soviet trawler, remains the responsibility of each country individually.

While the EEC ministers failed to decide on a response to the Soviet challenge, they also disagreed about fishing conservation arrangements within the community.

Britain and Ireland declared that they would take unilateral measures to protect fish stocks in their coastal waters. EEC officials say that such moves would delay for many months the final terms of a common fishing policy for the Common Market as a whole.

The Irish plan to restrict the size of fishing boats within a 20-mile band around their coasts and the British will take measures to ban catches of a fish type known as Norwegian Pout, which is used for the manufacture of fishmeal.

Communists Ask Indian State of Emergency's End

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—India's Communist party called today for an end to the country's state of emergency and criticized the power wielded by Sanjay Gandhi, son of the Prime Minister.

In its manifesto for general elections next month, the pro-Moscow party was highly critical of many government policies.

But the party general secretary, Rajeswara Rao, indicated at a press conference that the party would cooperate with the ruling Congress "machinery" under Indira Gandhi in some states for the elections.

The Communists backed the Congress party in the last two general elections and supported the declaration of the emergency, but a rift has grown between them largely over Mr. Gandhi's allegedly growing influence.

In a scarcely veiled attack on the 30-year-old Prime Minister's son, the party manifesto said: "The majority and resources of the state have been recklessly used to build up a personality who has no official status."

BRITISH Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said today that the EEC countries bordering the North Sea were prepared to give the Russians "a reasonable minimum of days" to order their vessels out of Common Market waters, pending negotiations with Moscow of long-term arrangements for Soviet fishing in the North Sea.

He declined to say how long this period would be. Nor did he give any details of what action would be taken if the Russians

'To Make This Country More Secure' Warnke Pledges to Seek Control In World Arms, If Confirmed

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Paul Warnke pledged to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that if confirmed as President Carter's chief arms control negotiator he would "seek ways to limit and reduce arms already in existence so as to make this country more secure."

Although some concern was voiced about Mr. Warnke's well-known advocacy of an aggressive arms control policy, the overwhelming majority of the committee seemed to welcome his nomination as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and as the negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks with the Soviet Union.

Because of advance criticism of Mr. Warnke by some senators and outside conservative groups, the committee chairman, John Sparkman, D-Ala., promised that all views would be heard and there would be no rush to take a vote, although he also said there would be no undue delay.

Mr. Carter, at his news conference yesterday said he had "complete confidence" in Mr. Warnke and that his nominee's proposals "are sound."

Twice Refused

Mr. Warnke, a former senior official in the Pentagon in the Johnson administration, twice turned down Mr. Carter's offer and then was prevailed upon to accept the arms control post, the President said.

At the Senate hearing, which was crowded with spectators, Mr. Warnke sought to stress his dedication to arms control measures under proper safeguards and to rebut interpretations of his views that have accused him of seeking "unilateral" disarmament.

The main doubts about Mr. Warnke's views were raised by Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., who said he thought it might be better if Mr. Warnke did not have the negotiating position as well as the arms control agency job.

Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo., said that he wanted to be sure that Mr. Warnke's "philosophy was explored because the result of this hearing would be a foreshadowing of Senate views."

Mr. Warnke, who said that he would only be Mr. Carter's adviser and could not make policy himself, said that if confirmed "I will do my best in this capacity to argue persuasively for arms control initiatives where I believe they are warranted."

Some Measures

He said that "in some instances sound measures of arms limitations may do more to protect this country than new armament programs."

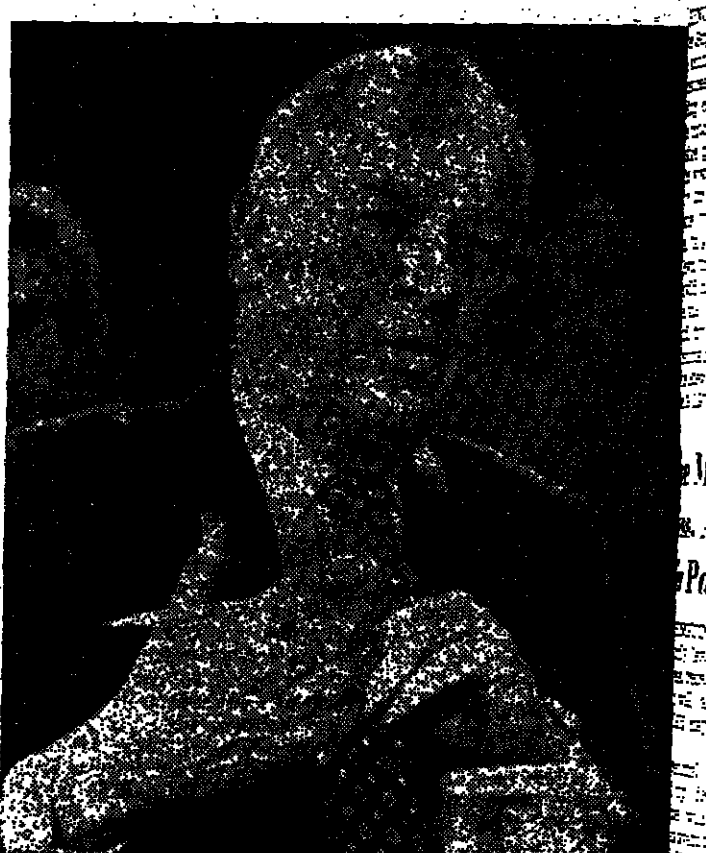
Mr. Warnke also said he would "seek ways to head off new explosions of arms technology which could ultimately damage the security of this nation."

"I would seek ways to limit, reduce arms already in existence so as to make this country more secure," he said in his opening statement. "To accomplish that, any measures of arms limitations that are pursued must be so conceived and any agreements that are reached must be as quickly verifiable."

He pledged that at strategic arms talks he would seek "unambiguous language" that any accord can be achieved in a way "fully consistent" with U.S. national security interests.

In the Johnson administration, Mr. Warnke's office was in charge of writing the history of the "Pentagon Papers," said he had seen his copy of those papers to the Rand Corp. where Daniel Ellsberg eventually leaked his copy.

The New York Times' Mr. Warnke said he did not think there was any significant moral strain in the Senate in opposition to confirmation of Mr. Warnke.



Paul Warnke testifying in Washington.

Soviet Visit to Prague Seen As Probe Over Charter 77

(Continued from Page 1)

week that his home telephone was working again after several weeks. No explanation was offered by the telephone company, and none was requested.

A friend remarked: "This is a crazy country. Maybe the police

reactivated his line to find out what's going on inside Charter 77."

Bukovsky Lands Carter

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP).—Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky said today he understood that President Carter would meet with him, calling and inviting "very encouraging" a reflection of "the moral conscience" taking place in the U.S. States.

Mr. Bukovsky said that Carter's opposition to the K.H. campaign against dissidents was a "hard line. It is a line taken by honest people defending their own rights."

Mr. Bukovsky, exchanged December for Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan, said he understood that Mr. Carter wished to meet with Soviet dissident Alexander Solzhenitsyn, that this is "a great victory" all of us.

"Soviet Law" Cited

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—A refugee from Soviet Russia said today that prominent protesters that their treaty was contrary to the Helsinki human rights accord were by secret police. "We have our own Soviet law."

Ola B. Bruvold, 30, who was arrested in a month-long hunger strike with his family in the Latvian capital Riga, testified before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr. Bruvold said that he was imprisoned for six months by Soviet authorities. He said when prisoners protested confinement as contrary to the Helsinki accord, signed by the Soviet Union, an official of the Soviet secret police told them: "Nothing to do with Helsinki. We have our own Soviet law."

The Soviet merchantmen carrying fleet machinery have operated within the letter of Yugoslav law, Western experts say. But they add that the use of merchantmen by a potentially combatant fleet in this way establishes a dangerous precedent.

Larry Flynt of Hustler 7 Years for Publisher In U.S. Obscenity Case

By Deirdre Carmody

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Larry Flynt, the publisher of a national men's magazine, was found guilty in Cincinnati yesterday of engaging in organized crime and pandering obscenity. He was sentenced to 7 years in prison and fined \$10,000 on the obscenity charge. He was denied bail pending appeal.

Hustler magazine also was found guilty on both counts. It was fined \$10,000 for engaging in organized crime and \$1,000 for pandering obscenity. Three other defendants associated with the magazine were found not guilty. The organized crime charge is based on an Ohio statute that defines organized crime as a combination of five or more persons to engage in illegal activity for profit.

The five-week trial, which has been watched closely by civil libertarians, was considered a test of the application of community standards. Community standards are among the criteria cited by the U.S. Supreme Court in its definition of obscenity. The Supreme Court ruling states that to be judged obscene, the offending material must be patently offensive to community standards.

But the question raised by the second trial of a national magazine is which community standards should prevail? Would the standards of the most conserva-



Hustler Magazine publisher Larry Flynt (center) is taken to court by detectives.

national men's magazines. It has been described as one of the most explicit of the commercial sex publications.

The jury of seven men and five women deliberated for four days before returning the verdict in the Hamilton County Common Pleas Court. Judge William Morrissey denied a request by Mr. Flynt to delay sentencing to have a presentence investigation on the ground that no violence had been committed by the defendants. Mr. Flynt's two sentences are to run concurrently.

The jury found Mr. Flynt's wife, Althea Leasure, his brother, Jimmy, and the magazine's vice president, Al Van Schaik, not

guilty of criminal and obscenity charges.

The Hustler case also was considered a test of Ohio's statute on engaging in organized crime. Mr. Flynt has contended that the trial was a test of the First Amendment right of free speech.

Members of the prosecution had sought to show that the defendants were guilty of a crime within the jurisdiction of Hamilton County because the defendants "aided and abetted" the Marshal News Co., the local distributor, by entering into a contract with that concern. The management of Marshal News was named as an unindicted co-conspirator but not brought to trial.

Judge Morrissey refused to allow other men's magazines that were sold in Hamilton County during the 11-month period covered in the indictment to be used as evidence of community standards. His ruling was a blow to defense plans that sought to show that since so many of these publications were sold besides Hustler, the community must obviously be accepting those magazines' contents as not in excess of community standards.

Mr. Flynt's associates said that Hustler would continue operation. Mr. Van Schaik said, however, that because of the conviction "some of the editorial content may be toned down now."

'Arrest Warrant' Is Leaked Rising Strain in Marcos' Ties With Catholic Church Is Seen

By Henry Kamm

MANILA (NYT).—Strain in the relations between President Ferdinand Marcos' martial-law regime and the Roman Catholic Church appears to be mounting after the reading from every pulpit in this predominantly Catholic nation of a pastoral letter critical of government measures in a number of fields.

A document purported to be an arrest warrant, as yet unsigned, listing 155 churchmen and laymen, including four bishops, has reached church circles here. The document, purportedly emanating from headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary, gives the charge against those listed as "rebellion and inciting to sedition."

In church circles, it is believed that the warrant was "leaked" by the government to serve as further warning to church authorities to restrain the priests, monks, nuns and lay workers whom the government considers to be fomenting opposition against it.

Catholic sources hold it unlikely, however, that the government would risk an all-out confrontation with the church by arresting bishops and other churchmen. "Leaking" the document allows the government to disown it if challenged while the document fulfills its warning purpose.

Exploiting Differences
In its efforts to still opposition from church elements, considered by many foes of martial law to be the most telling opposition, the government appears to be exploiting differences that exist in the church in this country and between liberal and conservative circles at the Vatican. Informed church sources reported that the papal nuncio here, the Most Rev. Bruno Torregiani, has sided with the conservatives.

This led to an unusual confrontation at the annual bishops' conference, held Jan. 25-29, between liberal bishops and the nuncio. The papal envoy, in an opening speech before the 66 prelates, warned them in terms similar to those employed by the government of the danger of infiltration by Communists. Some bishops, in turn, questioned him critically on whether he did not also consider the danger of infiltration by government agents.

Despite the nuncio's warning, the bishops unanimously put their names to the pastoral letter. It was reported to be the first time that all bishops present had signed such a statement, and the

first time such a statement had been ordered to be read from every pulpit. Its careful wording reflected, according to church sources, the lowest common denominator of agreement between liberals and conservatives and a desire to stem the spread of dissimilarity in the church.

National Security
The pastoral letter criticized government action against priests, religious and lay workers and missionaries in the name of national security. Late last year, the military raided the offices of two Jesuit publications in Manila and closed two Catholic radio stations on the southern island of Mindanao, where church resentment against martial law is highest. A number of persons were detained for questioning but released. It is considered significant that a majority of the names on the purported arrest warrant are Mindanao church workers.

In evident reference to a prospect of restoring peace with the rebellious Moslems of Mindanao, the letter voiced apprehension that basic human rights be ignored. The pastoral letter also warned against "insidious instigations" and "exaggerated fears" depicting missionary work as "subversion," particularly regarding foreign missionaries. Four missionaries have been deported and many have faced suspicion and hostility by army authorities. The pastoral letter declared:

"The least we ask, therefore, is that at all times due process be observed in all cases of arrests and deportations of workers of evangelization."

British Unions
Balking at New
Wage Restraint

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The wage-restraint pact between Britain's labor government and trade unions, a cornerstone of the fight against inflation, came under serious new pressure today after angry disagreements among union leaders.

As efforts continued to find a voluntary wage ceiling for the third year in a row, trade union chiefs gloomily adjourned a meeting of the Trades Union Congress Economic Committee. Informed sources described the meeting as undisciplined.

Union officials reported to the Treasury that they have failed to agree on a union approach, the sources said. Unions have expressed growing frustration at rising prices and unemployment, which is at about 6.1 per cent.

Some union officials have called for the "social contract" to be scrapped when the present pay deal ends in August despite the view of economists that it could provoke a major new surge in inflation.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey has offered tax reductions in return for another wage agreement.

Qatar Completes
Take-Over of All
Oil, Gas Firms

DOHA, Qatar, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The Qatar government took over the Shell Co. of Qatar today in a move that completes its take-over of all oil and gas operations in the Gulf state, officials announced.

The oil fields have a daily average output of about 250,000 barrels of crude, accounting for half Qatar's total production. Many details of the take-over terms were not immediately available.

Under the agreement, the assets of Shell Qatar will be handed over within 30 days to the Qatar Petroleum Producing Authority, a state-owned organization controlling all the country's hydrocarbon resources, the sources said.

Shell would, meanwhile, set up a company, to be called the Qatar Shell Services Co., which would operate the offshore oil fields for the government for a fee.

Concorde Accord Set
On U.S. Subsonic Use

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Air France and British Airways have reached agreement with Braniff International for the U.S. airline to run a subsonic Concorde service between Dallas and Washington. A British Airways spokesman said today.

"We have reached agreement and it will shortly be signed," he said. Foreign crews would operate Concordes between Paris and Washington and Braniff crews would staff the planes between Washington and Dallas-Fort Worth airport.

Snow Claims 36 Lives
TOKYO, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Heavy snow in northern and central Japan has killed at least 36 persons since the beginning of the year, the national police agency reported.



Gen. Bernard Rogers

Army Chief Sees Need of Draft Again

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—Gen. Bernard Rogers, the Army chief of staff, told Congress yesterday that it may have to reactivate the draft to fill the reserve forces.

Otherwise, Gen. Rogers told the Senate Armed Services Committee, the United States might have to go to war with no available backup for its standing Army.

Gen. Rogers, who became chief of staff in October, said after his testimony appeared that before resorting to the draft he would like to try to entice people into the reserves by spending \$750 million a year on inducements. "Congress may not want to spend that much money. Then we would have no other option" than to resume the draft, he said.

The Army's basic problem on reserve forces, and that of other services as well, is that men who joined reserve units rather than be drafted during the Vietnam war are finishing up their tours and leaving in droves.

On top of that, the men who automatically became part of the standby reserve after finishing active duty tours of two years or more during the Vietnam war are also completing their "x-year military obligation."

This exodus conflicts with the "total force" strategy of assuming the reserves would be ready to go to war in a hurry to back up front-line troops. Reserve units have received billions of dollars worth of modern equipment under this assumption.

Gen. Rogers said the Army is not only short of reservists but also could not count on getting trained draftees into the line until after a war had been going for seven months.



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evens an Unpredictable Activist High Court's Newest Justice is the Wild Card in the Deck

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—At the Supreme Court one day, the chambers of one of the justices, the talk turned to pending cases and then to its possible outcome.

A justice guessed how eight of a nine votes would go. Then he gave up guessing. It was possible to predict, he said, possible, "it's four to four, and it's down to the wild card."

"The wild card" was John Paul Stevens, the court's newest justice and, by most counts, its most unpredictable member.

Justice Stevens was sworn in Dec. 19, 1975, President Ford's

choice to fill the vacancy left when William Douglas retired. He began hearing cases the next month.

In his first year on the court, Justice Stevens has emerged as a markedly independent justice, unaligned to any particular bloc or ideology. He has voted sometimes with the justices considered to be the court's most conservative, other times with those regarded as the most liberal.

He has emerged, as well, as somewhat more willing than some of his colleagues to be an activist judge, both in terms of being willing to consider novel cases and issues and in terms of his reading of certain constitutional guarantees.

Not Hesitant
And he has turned out to be not at all hesitant to make his views known. He has written numerous opinions, both dissenting and concurring, that various experts analyze as reflecting a "case by case" approach rather than a single articulated theory. The experts also consider them somewhat uneven, being often very craftmanlike and persuasive but sometimes notably less so.

It is too early to predict what caliber of justice he will ultimately be and what influence he will eventually have, or even where he is heading on some specific issues.

But his opinions and votes so far give some hints. He is already widely regarded as one of the more able justices.

Noted as a "judge's judge" when he served on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago, he was chosen by Mr. Ford as a safe appointment that would have no trouble being confirmed by the Senate.

Mixed Bag
Justice Stevens's opinions and votes seem a decidedly mixed bag. He voted to uphold the death penalty as a constitutionally permissible penalty at least for murder. He voted with the majority to limit the power of federal courts to review allegations of Fourth Amendment violations by inmates who have been convicted in state court trials.

However, he dissented from the majority's decision last fall that pregnancy can be excluded from employee disability insurance plans and from last year's decision upholding a statute that made homosexual conduct a crime, saying that the court should have heard arguments on the issue.

In criminal cases, for example, he tends to vote with the current conservative majority on search-and-seizure issues.

On racial questions, there also seems to be a pattern, although not so strong. The current major-



Justice Stevens

Supreme Court case on race, Washington vs. Davis, decided last year, concluded that a statute or official act that had a disproportionate burden on blacks was not necessarily unconstitutional; that to be unconstitutional, there had to be proof of discriminatory purpose.

Justice Stevens concurred in that opinion but wrote a separate opinion in which he said, in effect, that the line between discriminatory effect and discriminatory purpose was not so clear as the majority opinion might indicate.

Panel Approves Tighter Ethics Code for House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—After adopting an amendment that prohibits the conversion of campaign funds to personal use, a special commission approved proposals designed to toughen the House code of ethics.

However, a stormy debate over limiting the outside income a House member could earn to 15 per cent of his salary indicated that that proposal may run into trouble when the package reaches the House floor.

Republicans on the 15-member commission also made it clear they would oppose increasing official allowances by \$5,000 in return for abolishing "unofficial account" financed by private contributions or leftover campaign funds.

The package will now be presented to the House speaker, the Rules Committee and the Administration Committee for approval. The commission chairman, Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., said the proposals should reach the floor by March 2.

In addition to ending unofficial office accounts and limiting outside income, the package extends and tightens financial disclosure requirements, limits gifts, ends lame-duck travel and restricts the use of the frank.

Mrs. Armstrong To Resign March 3

LONDON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Anne Armstrong, the U.S. Ambassador to Britain, said today that she would be giving up her post March 3, after a year here. An appointee of former President Gerald Ford, she must make way for a successor, who has not yet been named by President Carter.

"It has been the most exhilarating year of our lives," she told a luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce. Her husband, Tobin Armstrong, moved here with her.

"We're going back to Armstrong, Texas," she said later. "I can't announce yet what I'm going to do." A prominent Republican, Mrs. Armstrong, 49, was a Cabinet-level adviser to former President Richard Nixon.

54,000 Fords to Be Recalled After U.S. Tests for Pollution

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—The Environmental Protection Agency took the unprecedented step yesterday of ordering the Ford Motor Co. to stop manufacturing a line of Ford Granadas and Mercury Monarchs that are polluting the air.

The agency made it clear that it is prepared to take similar action against other auto manufacturers if necessary.

Under the EPA order, Ford must stop manufacturing the 1977 Granadas and Monarchs unless their carburetors are adjusted to further limit carbon monoxide emissions. The agency ordered Ford to recall 54,000 cars.

The company said the adjustments are being made and that assembly lines will keep moving. The order was based on EPA tests made on February lines. It was the first time EPA has intervened in this manner. Previously, the agency merely set air pollution design standards for cars and assumed that the companies would follow the design.

Quality Control
EPA's acting administrator, John Quaresima Jr., predicted that the agency's assembly line testing program, which began last month, "will have a major impact on the production processes of the entire auto industry, forcing the companies to adopt quality control programs."

Assembly line testing, he said, "will reduce smog in our cities and provide a surer way to the consumer that the pollution control equipment he purchases with his car actually meets the standards."

EPA ordered Ford to stop production of certain Granadas and Monarchs at its Wayne, Mich., and Rahway, N.J., plants after discovering that the cars emitted, on the average, twice the allowable level of carbon monoxide.

The order affects about a third of the Granadas and Monarchs under production—those with six-cylinder, 250-cubic-inch-displacement engines.

Fewer Students Enrolling in U.S.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9 (AP).—U.S. college enrollment has declined for the first time in 26 years, says a University of Cincinnati enrollment expert who sees the trend as "an agonizing preview" of times ahead.

A recently completed survey shows a drop of eight-tenths of 1 per cent in four-year schools and a five-tenths of 1 per cent dip in two-year schools, according to Dr. Garland Parker, executive director of enrollment policy and educational research at the university.

Dr. Parker, who has supervised the survey for 17 consecutive years, said that research indicates a national enrollment decline of one-tenth of 1 per cent for all the nation's post-secondary schools or about 15,000 fewer students than last year. There are presently 11.2 million persons enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities, he said.

Cosmonauts Testing Salyut Space Station

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts moved into the orbiting Salyut-5 space station today for a routine but probably lengthy series of experiments in earth orbit.

The Tass news agency said that their mission would be to study the earth's atmosphere and surface, make technological experiments, do medical research and test the Salyut equipment. The cosmonauts docked their Soyuz-24 craft with Salyut yesterday.

ment engines and automatic transmissions.

'Quality Problem'

A Ford spokesman acknowledged "a quality problem in the carburetors which resulted in high carbon monoxide emissions."

Under the recall program, Ford will notify purchasers of the 54,000 automobiles that they may have their carburetors readjusted free of charge at local dealers.

EPA plans to make 40 assembly line tests a year, which will cover roughly 20 per cent of cars produced.

"We have long suspected that cars coming off the assembly line do not meet the pollution control standards," Mr. Quaresima said. "Until now, we had no concrete evidence."

'Emission Standards'

Mr. Quaresima said it is "significant and disturbing" that early testing has revealed "such substantial violations." Some of the cars tested emitted four times the permitted level of carbon monoxide, he said.

"This provides documentation of the concern that a significant number of cars coming off the assembly line may fail to meet auto emission standards," he said.

Assembly line testing is a major step in the government's effort to control auto pollution, which began with the Clean Air Act of 1970. Limits were set on the amount of pollutants that cars could "let out" each year to make sure they met the limits.



Lloyd McBride getting news yesterday.

Early Returns In U.S. Ballot by Steel Workers

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9 (AP).—Lloyd McBride, the administration-backed candidate for the presidency of the United Steel Workers, held a lead over rebel Edward Sadowski today in unofficial early election returns.

But supporters of Mr. Sadowski claimed he was leading.

An AP survey showed Mr. McBride with a lead of 164,216 to 100,857 at 2,792 locals. A count by Mr. McBride's camp gave him 209,279 to Mr. Sadowski's 135,028 at 3,474 locals.

However, John Askins, a Sadowski aide, said his candidate had 112,000 votes to 106,000 for Mr. McBride, with 40 per cent of the union's 5,000 locals reported.

The union has 1.4 million members. Its big locals, concentrated primarily in the basic steel industry, were not part of the early returns. It is in these areas that Mr. Sadowski was expected to do well in the race to succeed retiring president I. W. Abel.

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The Cairo Riots

President Anwar Sadat seems to have weathered Egypt's worst riots since independence, but he has paid a price. He has been revealed as unable to tend adequately to the basic needs of his country's impoverished millions. Moreover, the riots, triggered by food-price increases he ordered to satisfy his international creditors, resulted in cancellation of the increases and, in turn, in making it even more difficult to come by new credits. Band-Aids are being applied. One is the \$190 million in emergency aid now being processed through Congress: it is in the form of funds transferred from the development account to immediate commodity shipments. More aid from other sources is being hurriedly rounded up. But the economic wound remains. So does the need to treat the problems of corruption and bureaucracy which salt it.

Even in peace, no doubt, Egypt would be a very poor country. But it happens to be spending a third of its budget preparing for war. The danger of the riots, aside from the human stress and the political instability they betoken, is that they will weight the tendency which exists in any similarly beleaguered country to turn toward war as a distraction from misery at home. But the riots have a promise, too: to make more evident to Egyptians the need for peace, rather than the frigid weather has made more evident to Americans the need for an energy policy.

The Carter administration can do more

than make the political gesture of approving emergency aid for Cairo. It can use Egypt's new exposure to its own priorities to press forward a U.S. initiative for reopening negotiations between the Arabs and Israel. This means making it plain to Cairo just what Egyptian political compromises will make it possible for the United States to help secure the Israeli territorial compromises that Egypt desires. The Egyptian "peace offensive" of recent months, mounted by way of welcoming Jimmy Carter to the White House, has emphasized Egypt's readiness to sign a "peace treaty" as soon as Washington squeezes Israel back into the 1967 borders. But of course this ignores the need for Egypt to enter into the normal neighborly relations that demonstrate its political capacity to live with a comprehensive Mideast settlement.

In every Arab upheaval, some Israelis find ammunition for the contention that Arabs are too unstable to be trusted in a settlement. But what they should be concluding is that unless peace is earnestly sought, the upheavals will continue, prolonging the ever more onerous and dangerous conditions of the status quo and perhaps producing another war. It is only the most short-sighted Israelis, grasping for pretexts to avoid inevitable decisions, and the most militant Palestinians, hoping for the collapse of Arab moderates, who take satisfaction from Egypt's travail.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Terror of Rhodesia

"It was an evil act. Whoever did this makes a mockery of the ideals they claim to serve."

That was the comment of Archbishop Patrick Chakaipa, a black, about the chilling murder in Rhodesia of seven white Roman Catholic missionaries by black terrorists. It is the only human response. No cause can justify murder. Even sworn political terrorists would have to be desperately mad to justify the murder of these people—two priests, a lay brother and four nuns—who have lovingly sought, in the archbishop's words, to be "friends and servants of the African people." It is doubly tragic that such horror should strike Roman Catholics at a time when they and their institutions are working so courageously for racial harmony in Rhodesia and South Africa, to the displeasure of authorities in both countries.

No one gains from these crimes either, whatever may be the momentary calculations of individual actors in the Rhodesian struggle. Black nationalists who hope to negotiate their way into power are being undercut by the terror, no matter what its origin. The minority white community of Rhodesia cannot absorb many more such shocks without yielding to total fear and taking on a costly and unwinnable contest.

U.S.—Old Reform, New Risk

Once again the quadrennial cry to abolish the Electoral College is heard in the land. The familiar argument is cited that the shift of a few thousand votes could have given Gerald Ford, who lost the popular vote, an Electoral College majority. But in reality such a result has not occurred since 1888, when Benjamin Harrison edged out Grover Cleveland. In every modern election, no matter how close, the electoral result has paralleled the popular vote.

This parallelism is no accident for a practical reason that seems to escape single-minded reformers. As Election Day approaches, voters pull away from third and fourth party candidates who clearly have no chance of winning an Electoral College majority and make their choice between the major-party candidates.

The concentration of significant political choice inside the two-party system provides a profoundly important force for stability in our heterogeneous, continental society. There are risks in abolishing the Electoral College and subverting the two-party system. The risks are at least as serious as the remote contingency that the popular-vote loser might someday squeeze out an Electoral College victory.

The abolition proposal, sponsored by Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana and others, would provide for a run-off if no candidate polled at least 40 per cent of the popular vote. This would soon convert the initial election into a dry run or shakedown cruise. It is easy to envisage the vote for minor party candidates—such as George Wallace in 1968—swelling to sufficient size to deny either major party nominee the necessary 40 per cent. The parties would become fractionalized and fragmented.

In the International Edition

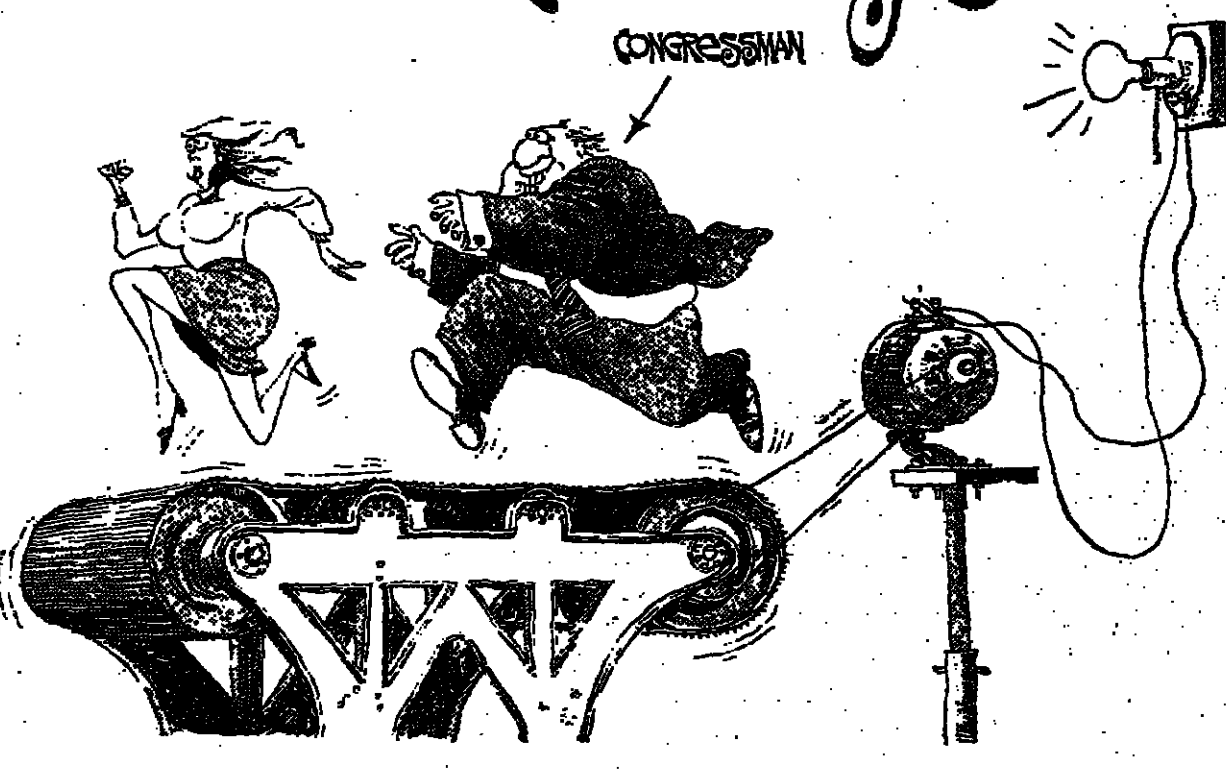
Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK.—Paterson, a city with a population of 100,000 in New Jersey, located 30 miles west of New York City, has been swept by the most disastrous fire in the history of America since the famous fire at Chicago, some 30 years ago. The City Hall, all the other public buildings, hospitals, hotels, nearly every church and more than 500 residences have already been destroyed, leaving thousands homeless, and the fire is still burning fiercely.

Fifty Years Ago

WASHINGTON.—Commander Richard E. Byrd, USN, first to conquer the North Pole from the air by plane, is preparing to attempt a non-stop flight from New York to Paris for the Raymond Orteig Prize of \$25,000 according to information in naval circles here. It is thought that Floyd Bennett, naval aviator, who accompanied Byrd on the historic flight to the North Pole, will again be his companion. There will also be other contestants competing.

ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCE:



Signs of an East-West Breakthrough

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—We are approaching one of those rare moments in history when a lucky combination of circumstances on both sides of the great divide opens the way to a breakthrough in international relations. A series of events have taken place recently in both Washington and Moscow which, although seemingly unrelated, are intertwined with each other in a way which makes them part of a single pattern that could prove to be the beginning of a larger design.

In Washington, the hawks are complaining bitterly about being cheated by Jimmy Carter. He had led them to expect great things when he attacked President Ford and Henry Kissinger for being soft to the Russians. Now that he no longer needs their support, they believe, he is turning soft himself.

In Moscow, where the doves have been having a thin time of it until quite recently, things are beginning to look up for them. The hard-line faction in the Kremlin has certainly managed to force through in recent years a major military buildup and to promote some risky adventures, as, for instance, in Angola. But now the signs point in the opposite direction.

Sweet Music

Moscow has welcomed most of Carter's appointments to the "national security cluster," starting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, whose past pronouncements the Soviet press recall with approval, and ending with Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Paul Warnke, head of the Arms Control Agency, both of whom are regarded by the Kremlin as far more dovish than their predecessors. "Tass" chose to reproduce those U.S. press comments on Brown's nomination hearings which stressed that "he did not mention once the growth in Soviet power"—a theme which, Moscow said, was being misused by U.S. hawks. Brown had instead made "a clear condemnation of the sinister prophecies of Laird, Schlesinger and Rumsfeld." Tass reported—which must sound like sweet music in the Kremlin's ears—Vance's adviser on Soviet affairs, Ambassador Stanman of Columbia University, has stood up to U.S. hawks through thick and thin. Paul Warnke, who will be in charge of the SALT negotiations if he is confirmed by the Senate, has few equals when it comes to arguing against the follies of the arms race. It is a team that gives Moscow's own doves every reason to claim, in their continuing debate with the Kremlin hawks, that the Soviet Union ought to lean over backwards to make a quick SALT deal with Carter.

Leonid Brezhnev and his spokesmen have repeatedly stressed in the past the importance of grasping those rare opportunities when a favorable political situation in both countries makes a sudden spurt possible in the arms negotiations. They know that Carter is under great pressure to reverse the trend implicit in his appointments, and they fear that some members of his team—such as Zbigniew Brzezinski—will never overcome their distrust of the Soviet Union. Carter has already given the Kremlin several proposals on how the SALT deadlock could be broken, and Vance will be going to Moscow at the end of next month. If he comes back with the main elements of a SALT treaty, Carter may be able to win approval for it from a Congress which is likely to prove helpful to the new President. If the Kremlin proves less cooperative, the opportunities for progress may once again be wiped out by the resulting delays and by opposition in Congress and in the Pentagon, as happened during both the Nixon and the Ford administrations.

Consumer Goods

The Kremlin has just announced a major increase in consumer goods production for the whole of the current five-year plan, which means that a decision has been made to divert from the military some of the resources originally assigned to them. Some intelligence analysts argue that

no such diversion is intended, but similar changes of plan have often been accompanied in the past by a struggle for resources between the civilian and military sectors, and there is reason to believe that a similar conflict has taken place recently.

There is always an argument among Western intelligence analysts about the precise meaning of such signs in Moscow. The appointment of the new chief of staff, Gen. Nikolai Ogarkov, who is regarded by some analysts as more dovish than his predecessor, is being dismissed by others as politically irrelevant. But there is persuasive evidence that Ogarkov, who was the Soviet military delegate to the SALT negotiations, was Brezhnev's nominee for chief of staff in 1971, and was bypassed in favor of Gen. Viktor Kulikov, the more hawkish nominee of the military.

When things began to go bad-

ly for Brezhnev and for SALT, owing to the progressive weakening of the Nixon administration, some of the Soviet military journals allowed themselves to question, between the lines, the wisdom of the Kremlin's strategic policies. One such article attacked by name one of the leading Soviet political commentators, Alexander Bovin, of Izvestia—who is known to have close ties to Brezhnev—for his "erroneous" view on nuclear war. He had argued, with Brezhnev, that nuclear weapons could not be a rational tool of policy. The military argued that a nuclear war could be fought and won by the Soviet Union.

Old Theme

Brezhnev has lately revived his old theme about nuclear war, putting increasing emphasis on it, while the military journals have greatly moderated their op-

position to it. Some of Brezhnev's colleagues in the leadership have similarly muted their opposition. The spokesmen for the military hawks who had previously brought the argument out into the open, a Col. Rybkin, has now published an article which in effect retracts his criticism of Bovin—a most remarkable sign of contrition on the part of the military. There is every reason to regard it as yet another sign of the hawks' weakness, together with the appointment of Ogarkov and the decision on consumer goods, as well as other evidence pointing in the same direction.

These are the grounds for expecting a breakthrough which could lead to major advances in arms control and even reduction—provided that the politicians in both countries don't miff it as they have miffed it so often before.

Carter and the Press

By James Reston

agencies but confided secrets to them they had no right to know. Judging by his first presidential press conference, Carter has chosen the best, or least dangerous, course. He didn't open up with a long statement on Panama or the weather—a popular technique for killing time and avoiding questions. He took the risk and respected the right to be questioned on his early appointments and decisions.

Responsive

This was not like his first first-side chat, which seemed so casual and chatty in a sweater, but was carefully contrived and rehearsed, and read out from a teleprompter. In that performance, everything was arranged, except that the fire literally went out during his speech.

His first press conference was quite different, and much better. He took his chances with what we laughingly call the "tender mercies" of the press. He was responsive to questions. He was brief, factual, precise, and almost recklessly frank in discussing the moral and strategic problems with the Soviet Union.

He was asked to reconcile or square his defense of human rights with his desire for a disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union. He insisted there was no contradiction. He would speak out for personal freedom, but insist on disarmament, on criticizing and cooperating with

the Soviet Union, and on working for the abolition of nuclear testing and nuclear weapons in the United States, China, Europe and the rest of the world.

This is something new in these parts. Left to his own in a press conference, which he can't control, President Carter goes back to personal philosophy, and applies it to foreign and domestic policy, and even to himself.

He says he has made mistakes, and he has. In trying to get just the right team, as he sees it, he has not consulted with the Congress, as he admits he should. He has been particularly insensitive in dealing with Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill in the House by appointing Elliot Richardson as a special ambassador, since Richardson will probably run against Tip O'Neill's son for the governorship of Massachusetts next time around. But that is a minor political blunder, which he admits and is not likely to repeat.

Taken His Chances

The main thing—and this is critical in the relations between a new president and the press—is that he has taken his chances and has come clean. He has told Ambassador Dobrynin of the Soviet Union precisely what he thinks. He will defend human rights and speak out against the Soviet Union if it violates his principles, but will still try to negotiate an end to the arms race.

Also, he will argue but consult and try to cooperate with the Congress and the press, but he will not be intimidated. He will not go the Johnson way or the Nixon way, but his own way, holding a press conference every couple of weeks and doing the best he can.

Carter's first press conference is reassuring. It was Carter at his best: open and honest, apologetic and hopeful, and when it was all over, even the skeptical reporters went away saying that his first presidential press conference was the best he had ever given.

Letters

Human Rights

The "Crusades for Human Rights," as the lead editorial (Herald, Jan. 31) puts it, has certainly brought a thrust into our government's conduct of foreign relations that we are not accustomed to. It is unfortunate that these expressions of its new posture had not been coordinated throughout in advance, especially as they might better have been discussed initially in bilateral talks, but certainly the principle of defending human rights is one that the people of the United States are prepared to support.

Such a complete change in tactics, however, may involve much more than the expression of our concern over the ill treatment of people in other countries; basically, it may indicate that, despite the danger involved, we have become reconciled to the necessity of coming to grips with the intransigent governments of other countries and are not prepared to resign ourselves indefinitely to "live with authoritarian regimes," as some have suggested.

Some of the aggressive attitude of these governments may stem from a misunderstanding of our aims as a nation but more likely

it is a question of posture. That remains to be determined, but if they see we are now prepared to stand up to them and speak out on all that concerns us, they may come to realize that it is time they receive us as friends who are ready to help.

HARRISON LEWIS.

Madison, N.J.

Ordeals of harassment, painful interrogation, or outright brutality reminiscent of the Carter era, suffered by Charter 77 signers and other dissidents in Russia and Eastern Europe, merely for requesting their fundamental human rights, shock and remind of the laxity with which the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Charter are being regarded by the Soviet Union.

Russian prestige would surely be restored abroad, and its integrity enhanced at home, if it responded in true keeping to the great principles laid down by its founding fathers, whose dedication to the causes of human justice and freedom is known as their loftiest testimony.

HARRY SPIRO.

London.

An Unhappy Reading of Warnke Book

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Paul Warnke is an open book. Indeed, Warnke, President Carter's nominee to head the Arms Control Agency and strategic arms-negotiating team, is an open book who has been reading himself to the nation for years.

In writings, lectures, debates and congressional testimony, he has tirelessly advocated distinctive ideas, such as a program of defense cuts that would have produced a defense budget for fiscal 1976 about \$25 billion less than what Carter considers necessary.

Regarding strategic arms, Warnke believes the United States and Soviet Union are comparably "muzzled"—two "apes on a treadmill." Such primitive beasts like apes have no intentions, properly speaking, only reflexes. So one can not infer alarming intentions from the Soviet rush to strategic superiority.

Warnke thinks the principal impediment to arms control is "superpower apathy," each nation reflexively responding to the other. Because the United States is the only "superpower" model, the Soviet Union has to follow. Warnke says it is probable that unilateral U.S. restraint would inspire Soviet reciprocity.

Warnke's view of the world is almost engagingly childlike, but it does not explain why the Soviet Union has not "aped" the restraint already shown by the United States.

The United States deployed anti-ballistic missiles in the hope that this would produce reciprocal restraint in Moscow. It did not. In 1967, we had 1,000 land-based ABMs; launching the Soviet Union had fewer. Today we have 1,054. The Soviet Union has approximately 1,800.

In 1967, the United States had 656 submarine launchers; the Soviet Union had fewer. Today the United States has 656, the Soviet Union has more than 600. Between 1960 and 1976, U.S. strategic arms spending (in real dollars) declined an average of 8 per cent a year; total defense spending has been declining as a percentage of gross national product and government outlays. Soviet spending, however, has been increasing at twice as fast as U.S. defense spending is of our GNP.

In 1966, when Defense Secretary Robert McNamara included Warnke among his advisers, McNamara announced: "The Soviets have decided that they have lost the quantitative race and they are not seeking to engage us in that contest." Now they have emerged quantitatively superior, but Warnke has shaken—only it has been unstable—faith that unilateral U.S. abandonment of some strategic programs will evoke Soviet restraint.

So he has opposed Trident submarines, B-1 bombers, cruise missiles, improved missile accuracy, more multiple independently-targeted re-entry vehicles (MIRVs)—in short, most of what arms negotiations are about. He wants the United States to undertake "unilateral initiatives"—curtailable—more drastic than the Soviet Union has yet had the audacity to demand.

Warnke's policy—measuring increased Soviet strategic efforts with increasingly risky U.S. restraint—is foolproof. If it works (provokes reciprocal Soviet restraint), it works; if it doesn't, it doesn't matter because "substantial superiority" doesn't matter. But in any case, why call "unilateral initiatives" a "negotiating policy"?

If, before the election, Carter had embraced the policies advanced by Warnke, Carter would not be in a position to nominate Warnke. What Carter promised (in the crucial second debate) was "a defense capability second to none." On the record, Warnke believes that promise is irrational because wasteful and immoral because provocative. What the electorate thinks of Warnke's national security policies was made abundantly clear in 1974 when he was the principal petitioner of George McGovern's memorable "alternative defense posture" involving a \$32-billion defense cut.

Until recently, strategic superiority did not need to be a stated national goal; it was a fact. The Nixon-Kissinger policy was that the meaning of superiority is unclear, but "essential equivalence" is, well, essential. Now comes Warnke, just the man for the next stage of national decline, wherein the Soviet Union will enjoy substantial nuclear superiority.

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Despite Rifts, Eritrean Units Are Making Military Gains

By David B. Ottaway

HARAR, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Eritrean fighters fighting for the independence of Ethiopia's northern Red Sea province of Eritrea are making steady military gains against increasingly weary troops of the Ethiopian government despite their occupation with growing political divisions within their own ranks.

In fact, the ruling Provisional Military Council spent most of last year in a search for a possible political settlement with the Eritreans. It has offered the Eritreans a nine-point program leading to some kind of regional autonomy, but the Front has been unwilling to negotiate anything less than the province's total independence.

Two Points

Eritrea is vital to the central government because it contains Ethiopia's only two major ports and access to the sea. In addition, about one-third of all industry in Ethiopia is located in the province. But only about 2 million of the country's 28 to 30 million people live in the former Italian colony, which was reunited with the rest of Ethiopia in 1952.

Despite the Front's recent successes, a spokesman here predicted no all-out offensive by the movement in the immediate future.

"We must resolve our political differences first," the spokesman said. "Otherwise, it will be very serious later."

Eritrean sources here report that practically no progress has been made in the last two years in efforts to reunify the two main guerrilla factions of the Arab-backed secessionist movement—the Eritrean Liberation Front and the Eritrean People's Liberation Force.

Third Faction

In fact, a third faction with its own small army has developed under the leadership of Osman Saleh Sabe, a former top leader of the People's Liberation Front and one of that movement's founders.

Mr. Sabe, who has strong backing from Iraq, commands a small guerrilla force of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, according to the sources. The Front has about 22,000 fighters and the People's Forces, 12,000.

Western news media have generally attributed the differences among the Eritrean factions to religious and ideological quarrels and described the People's Forces as more Christian and Marxist and the Liberation Front as predominantly Moslem and more Arab nationalist in its orientation.

But Front sources here say that this is not true, that their movement is now 60 per cent Christian, and that the divisions stem primarily from feuding among the leaders and, to a lesser extent, quarrels over ideology and strategy.

James Keller Dies; Founder of The Christophers

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The Rev. James Keller, 76, who founded the Roman Catholic Christophers movement based on belief that one person could change the world, died Monday.

Mr. Keller formed the Christophers Inc. in 1948. Under its motto of "It is better to light a candle than curse the darkness," the non-profit organization stressed the role of the individual and encouraged the spread of moral values through active participation in government, education and communication.

Father Keller, a member of the Maryknoll missionary group, spread its word through syndicated television and radio programs and a daily newspaper column.

Among his books were "You Can Change the World," "Three Minutes a Day," "Government Is Our Business" and "War of Wits."

Jordan's Queen Killed as Plane Crashes in Storm

AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 9 (AP)—Queen Alia of Jordan was killed today in a plane crash near Tafleh, in southern Jordan. King Hussein announced on radio and television.

The King said the Queen was returning to Amman from Tafleh when her plane crashed in stormy weather.

The television announcement said all other persons in the plane died in the accident. The number was not given. Some reports said one of the victims was Health Minister Mohammed Bseiso.

Queen Alia was on a mission to aid a man in Tafleh in need of medical treatment, King Hussein said.

The Queen, who attended Hunter College in New York City and had worked as a public relations official for Royal Jordanian Airlines, was the King's third wife. They were married in 1973, after King Hussein's divorce from English-born Antoinette Gardiner.

The King and Queen Alia had two children, Princess Haya, who will be 3 in May, and a son, Ali, born last year.

Italy Court Clears Mafia Accuser

ROME, Feb. 9 (AP)—A Roman court today cleared Danilo D'Amico of charges against the late Christian Democratic deputy and government under secretary Ignazio Volpe, whom he had accused as a member of the mafia.

The court acquitted the Sicilian writer after the prosecutor said that the charges against Mr. D'Amico in 1968, when he was in a report on the activities of the organization, were unfounded.

Mr. Volpe had served as under secretary for transportation and health in three governments and had been a member of parliament from 1948 until his death last year.

Italy Communist Wins WEU Job

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Sergio Segre of Italy has been elected to a key post of the Western European Union Assembly, the first time such a post has gone to a Communist.

Mr. Segre, foreign affairs expert of the Italian party, was named rapporteur for the political committee, the key body handling international and defense issues.

In his position, Mr. Segre will ask out a report on compliance with the Helsinki accords on European security and cooperation. The Italian Communist party has denounced Soviet-bloc repression of civil rights dissenters.



ARCTIC SCENE—A freighter lies in the ice-covered Philadelphia harbor preparing to break its way through the normally easily navigable Delaware River.

'Blue Danube's' Filth Stirring Concern in Czechoslovakia

By Malcolm W. Browne

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia (UPI)—Mounting pollution problems along the borders between Eastern and Western Europe are causing increasingly heated arguments between environmentalists and industrial planners.

Anxiety about the filthy Danube River, in particular, has prompted the formation of an international Danube commission, as well as participation by two United Nations agencies.

The problems of air, water, noise and every other kind of pollution seem to have reached a peak in Bratislava, the capital of the constituent Czechoslovak republic of Slovakia, which lies at the border of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Bratislava, less than 40 miles downstream from Vienna, blames the Austrian capital for some of its problems.

Illegal to Swim

"A dozen years ago we could swim in the Danube," a Czechoslovak environmentalist said. "Today the river is so dangerous it is illegal to swim in it."

The environmentalist, Ignac Fratric, heads the Czechoslovak Research and Development Center for Environmental Pollution Control, whose headquarters and 50-member staff are here. The center, partly financed by the United Nations Development Program and the World Health Organization, was created in 1971.

Mr. Fratric and a colleague, Radovan Chras, said in an interview that as the Danube flowed from Austria through Czechoslovakia to Hungary, it actually became cleaner because of effective anti-pollution measures introduced here.

But other Czechoslovak environmentalists disagree.

In November, Stefan Polak, a member of the municipal committee of Bratislava's Communist party, published an article in the weekly Nove Slovo, charging that his city is a major polluter. Declaring that "Bratislava has the most polluted atmosphere and the worst environment among our own and other European cities," Mr. Polak called for urgent steps.

Situation May Get Worse

The Bratislava Slovnaft Petrochemical Works alone, he charged, pours 44,000 tons of sulfur dioxide into the air each year, and under a planned expansion of the plant the situation will become worse.

The same plant also dumps more than 80 gallons of chemical waste into the Danube per second, he said, and its new plant's waste will be equivalent to that of a city of 1.3 million inhabitants. Another Bratislava chemical plant, the G. Dimitrov Works, also pours pollutants into the river, he said.

Mr. Fratric and his associates say such statements are gross exaggerations, and that actually several Czechoslovak cities, especially in northern Bohemia, have worse pollution than Bratislava.

While Czechoslovakia has budgeted 600 million crowns (nominally about \$60 million) during the current five-year plan for anti-pollution research, enforcement of anti-pollution measures on manufacturers is still halfhearted.

Mr. Fratric's agency has no enforcement powers. Some state

Teaching of Breton Pledged by Giscard

PLOERMEC, France, Feb. 9 (Reuters)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said last night that Breton language teaching will be allowed in French schools at all levels as part of a cultural charter to defuse nationalist tensions in France's largest province.

The President, ending a two-day tour of Brittany, told a crowd of 10,000 that the government's chief concern must be "not to stifle the Breton soul." He said that the charter will be formally drawn up this year.

From Trivia to Aesthetics, Znachki Are a Soviet Way of Life

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Feb. 9.—As a decoration, a souvenir, a remembrance," burred the Russian Trade Ministry pamphlet, "to enlarge your cultural and aesthetic experience, to enrich your spirit—buy znachki."

Znachki are small badges, usually metal, brass and glass in red, gold and other colors. In the West they would be called lapel pins but here they are worn by all ages and sexes on all kinds of dress, probably as a costume-jewelry substitute for real medals—which Soviet citizens wear on civilian as well as military dress.

Some badges have small pictures—Lenin and cosmonauts are most popular—those of Stalin and Mao Tse-tung are most prized by collectors. Badges showing Kremlin spires and local monasteries take the place of postcards for tourists. A few znachki are artfully abstract commemorations of sports and theatrical events.

But many are dubious self-advertisements, like the badge of the master plumbers of Moscow which portrays a toilet. Some are deliberately imitative. "Our neighbor, Ivan Sidorovich, is a hero," exclaimed the excited grandma in a Pravda story, "and such a modest man, never mentioning it in the eight years he has lived here. . . I just met him on the stairs wearing a shining star of a hero."

But then she found Pyotr Andreyevich, another neighbor, also wore a hero star, and so did Vasya, who was only 13.

UN Unit to Probe Attack on Benin

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The UN Security Council voted last night to approve Benin's request for a three-member team to investigate a mysterious airborne raid on the former French West African colony last month.

The council adopted a resolution calling for appointment of a special mission to discover the identity of the reportedly multi-racial commando group that landed at Cotonou Airport and fought security forces for several hours before fleeing on Jan. 16.

Benin's ambassador to the UN, Thomas Boya, told the council Monday that mercenaries landed in an unmarked DO-7 aircraft and attacked the airport, the presidential palace and other locations in Cotonou before Benin soldiers drove them off after a three-hour battle.

Children like Vasya are particularly fervent znachki collectors. Few tourists to the Soviet Union have escaped their offers to trade for anything resembling a foreign pin. Even stopping at a traffic light in some small town can bring znachki-hunts tapping on windows with a tray of their wares.

Usually they cluster on Saturdays outside small and large bookstores here where znachki are sold along with books and stamps. Special znachki kiosks do a thriving business (average 25 to 30 cents a badge) in most big department stores, like GUM on Red Square, where the Trade Ministry's colored pamphlet this week was promoting this legitimate aspect of the fad.

Znachki collecting goes into at least middle age. But rather than wear them more than a couple on any chest look gauche—the znachki are mounted for display. One man specializing

in "artistic znachki" sets them on black velvet. Another pins znachki featuring cities to a map to show the extent of his travels.

Press Attacks

It may seem a benign if pervasive cult. But the Soviet press went after the not quite legal znachki two years ago on the grounds of taste, waste and a catastrophic growth rate.

These badges are either produced by factories for themselves, particularly if they are metal-working factories, or ordered from small metal shops for a price by "those who love marking various insignificant dates in imposing ways," as a Lithuanian newspaper put it.

A plant spent \$21,000 on such promotional badges. So did a shipyard. An Armenian theater used 11 pounds of silver making its znachki. A collective farm ordered half a million badges—for whom it was not clear. All this, Pravda said, was "an outrageous violation of established regulations."

The most outlandish excuses were used to strike new badges. A workers' settlement, for example, marked the third anniversary of raising a water tower with a dinner—at which no water was allowed to be served—and a specially minted heroic badge for all who came, "with two for the most active water-pipe workers," Pravda said.

Soviet Smile Pins

The Lithuanian newspaper, under a headline "Beware of Badge Addiction," decried znachki being ordered by local sports clubs, choirs, even a society of blind workers.

The author of the Pravda article, which started the anti-znachki drive, I. Shatalovsky,

said recently that the campaign had had some effect, although current production figures were unavailable.

His impression, he said, was that the number of znachki for sale had not decreased while "there may be fewer" of the semilegitimate badges than the 146 million of 1975 now being produced.

The criticism seems to have drowned in the znachki flood. Two years ago, too, the Soviet press attacked American "smile" pins as a feeble bourgeois effort to dispel economic gloom. But now on sale at the GUM znachki counter is a Donald Duck figure with a big smile.

© Los Angeles Times.

Ghana Withdraws UN Talks Offer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 9 (UPI)—The government of Ghana has withdrawn its offer to hold the world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination in 1978, a UN spokesman said.

The chargé d'affaires of Ghana, Thomas Benjamin Sam, informed Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the decision. Expressing the regrets of his government, Mr. Sam said capital expenditures required for the conference were beyond Ghana's present capacity. Under current estimates, the cost of the conference beyond the contribution from the regular UN budget will amount to \$510,000, half of which will have to be provided by the host country.

The Ghana government made it clear that it would be able to provide its share of these costs, but that it could not finance in addition the construction of a conference building and of two additional hotels required for the event.

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The contributions of the computer toward greater productivity in Europe are dependent on the right to buy and sell freely in an open market. We at IBM respect that right and endorse it.

Ruffling Up A Summer Look

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (H.T.)—Ruffles upon ruffles upon ruffles: Some dresses in the recent couture collections looked as if a pastry cook had gone berserk with the frosting.

The designers ruffled everything—collars, cuffs, hems, jackets, coats, name it. The most outrageous dress was at Courrèges—it was an organdy ruffle that spun around and ruffled the model as a male mannequin twisted and untwisted it at the other end. A joke, let's hope.

One of the prettiest was at Cardin, where piles of pleated chiffon looked like a soft, lovely haystack. Saint Laurent's had the most feminine ruffles in town—first Pierrot collars and cuffs that upgraded both his classic silk blouses and dresses. He also threw in a matching ruffled cardigan that looks like a delicious little bedjacket.

Here and there, white, ruffled dresses looked like Mexican wedding gowns.

As for Givenchy, who was the promoter and big champion of ruffles over a decade ago, he was back at it with a vengeance. His real coup was a black organdy dress with ruffled short sleeves that stood up bristling like a couple of butterflies.

Women are running the risk of being ruffled to death. But,



Stylin' Mom/She Press
The Courrèges ruffle.

with chiffon and crepe phasing out, ruffles are one way to keep those two limp fabrics interesting and in the limelight.

U.S. Companies Sign Accord With Soviet Publishers

By Herbert Mitgang

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT)—In a breakthrough in international publishing, U.S. and Soviet companies have concluded negotiations on a private, commercial basis for English-language editions of Soviet works and co-productions of important works in the fields of art and medicine. In addition, a history of the Olympic Games, tentatively titled "From Athens to Moscow," will be jointly undertaken before the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Book rights—in some cases for

exclusive worldwide English-language distribution—have been acquired by Harry N. Abrams Inc., the New York City art publisher, and C.V. Mosby, a St. Louis publisher specializing in the health sciences. Both houses are part of the Times Mirror book publishing group of Los Angeles.

The Abrams company contract with Aurora, the Soviet art publisher in Leningrad, involves both finished books and art portfolios. Large format paperbacks from Aurora's "Masters of World Painting" include Bockwell Kent, Lucas Cranach, Henri Rousseau, Titian, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Repin, Pissarro, Picasso and Rubens.

NOT having been blessed with the brill, turbot or sole, common in Europe, America must make do with the flounder. Making do with the flounder is not too bad, for it is a firm-fleshed fish of reasonably delicate flavor, and it may well be, as some American writers have suggested, that American flounders are tastier than European flounders. Nature's way, perhaps, of compensating for the lack of more aristocratic flatfish in the Western hemisphere. It is a fact that Europe eats less flounder than America does, but this may be simply because Europeans possess the more esteemed species and prefer them.

Flounder is a name given with reckless generosity to dabs, flukes, ablutively named "soles," and other flattened fish, but the misuse of the word is partly justified by dictionaries which admit that this term can be applied not only to specific fish known as flounders, but also generically to a whole grab bag of flatfish, with little attempt to distinguish among them.

Divergence

The "Encyclopaedia Britannica," Vol. 9, page 404, tells us that it is all right to use this name for any flatfish except sole or halibut; the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," Vol. 9, page 360, explains that of the 600 species of flatfish, all, with the exception of two erratic creatures, can be ranged either in the category of soles or in that of flounders. Proponents of this division offer an easy rule for telling them

spart—one group is right-eyed, the other is left-eyed.

Since flatfish lie on the bottom, sunny-side up, if I dare to put it that way, eyes are only useful on the top. Flatfish larvae look much like other fish, with one eye on either side, but as they grow and flatten, one eye travels around the head and settles down near its fellow. All you need to know to tell them apart is which group is right-eyed. Unfortunately the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" says it is the soles, while the "Grand Larousse Encyclopédique" says it is the flounders. These weighty authorities may be excused for their divergence since both groups, when sorted out by other criteria, notably the shape of their mouths, turn out to harbor dissident factions. The common sole of Europe is right-eyed, but the tongue sole of tropical and subtropical waters is left-eyed; the turbot included among the flounders in this deplorable attempt to crowd all flatfish into two categories, is left-eyed, but the plaice also classed with flounders, is left-eyed. Possibly there are individual nonconformists too, as in man.

A little sunlight might be let into the murky terminological waters in which flounders float if the trouble were taken to match popular names with scientific ones, but this method would not be infallible, for taxonomists have their shortcomings too. "There is surprisingly little precision in the naming of the members of this

WAVERLEY ROOT

family," complains fish expert Alan Davidson.

There is a pragmatic test which you might use to determine whether or not a flatfish is a flounder if you happen to know where it was caught: If in fresh water, it is a flounder. Unfortunately one cannot add that if it was caught in salt water, it is not a flounder; this is a dead-end way like that used to establish human paternity by blood types. The flounder is often taken in salt water too, but it is the only flatfish which mounts rivers. A marine animal, which always lays its eggs in salt water, it shows nevertheless a preference for estuaries and river mouths, where salinity is low and frequently decides to swim up rivers, even beyond the reach of the tide, into what is definitely fresh water. If they linger there, flounders do not grow as large as in the sea; a one-pound river flounder is a good-sized catch.

In Europe, where flounder has been eaten since at least the Upper Paleolithic, the common flounder is *Platichthys flesus* (or *Fleus flesus*), and is found all the way to Northern Europe to the Mediterranean, which some authorities maintain it does not enter, or, if it does, sticks

timidly to the extreme western waters, as if looking for the Strait of Gibraltar to get out again.

Such authorities are wrong. Not only does the flounder enter the Mediterranean (sometimes reclassified as *Pleuronectes flesus*, so close to *Platichthys flesus* as makes no difference), but it is common enough in the Adriatic to be called there *Pleuronectes sticticus*, and even reaches the far east of the inland sea, as the popular names of the flounder tell us, since they carry us from the *remol* or *ris* of Catalonia, through the Spanish *platja*, the French *plet*, the Italian *passera piomosa*, and the Greek *chamatzida*, all the way to the Turkish *dere pisi*.

West Africa

The so-called wide-eyed flounder of West Africa (its name comes from the fact that its wandering eye, in its migration from one side to the other, has become stranded absurdly in the middle of its back), *Bothus podas* or *Platophrys podas*, would perhaps better be called a dab, and the spotted flounder which Algerians call *pelous*, *Eurosternus lineatus* or *Citharus linguatula*, a plaice.

"Flounder" is a word of Scandinavian origin, which accounts also for *Fleus* in German, and of course the popular *flandre* (sometimes spelled *fandre*) in French, which also calls it *picard* or *flaites*. The usual French name, *plet*, comes from the Dutch *plet*, which means a fish which is flat, but not a flatfish—the ray.

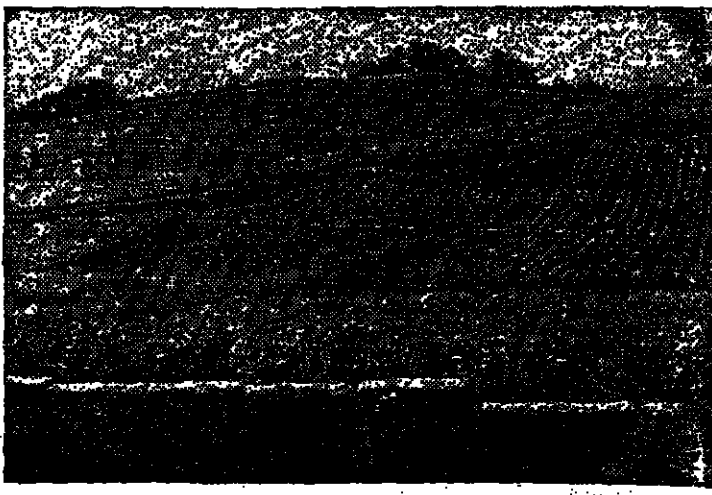
The flounder is, though few persons know it, the food which has given us the common phrase, "out of the frying pan into the fire." It seems to have been first mitered in 1538 in "A Dyaloge Concerning Heresies" by Sir Thomas More, who wrote: "They lepe like a flounder out of the fryenge panne into the fyre." The only other literary reference to this fish known to me comes from Rabelais: "He kild him squawken a flounder." "Flat" might seem more appropriate than "squawken," which connotes a certain thickness, a dimension almost unknown to the flounder, but I am not going to argue with Sir Thomas Urquhart, whose English version of Rabelais is one of the great translations of all time, and who had the merit, when he heard that Charles II had been restored to the throne, of laughing so hard that he died.

(c) 1977 Waverley Root.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (H.T.)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"Castaways," a musical, "has a tremendous idea behind it. But nothing really before it," Clive Barnes says. It is about a troupe of actors captured by pirates off the Barbary Coast. To save their lives they perform for the captain; if he laughs they are spared. Tony Tanner, the director, has staged everything there is to stage with aplomb and zest. But "the music by Don Phipps and the lyrics by Steve Brown are fundamentally unimpressive, and the book by Anthony Stimm, Denis Andersen and Ron Whyte is peripherally a bore." The performances, by Kathleen Widdoes and Stephen James, "in this hopeful, uneventful nonevent are on the whole rather good."



Stones hemming vineyard characterizes Champagne.

Genetic Engineering Moves Into the French Vineyards

By Jon Winroth

SPERNAY, France (H.T.)—Genetic studies are revolutionizing agriculture and some of the lessons are now being applied in French vineyards.

A 15-year research project, now in its sixth year, will lead to the third reconstruction of the Champagne vineyards.

The first came early this century when the traditional Champagne vines were grafted onto American rootstock, resistant to the phylloxera louse that devastated French vines between the 1880s and about 1910.

The second took place after World War II when production was the all-important consideration. Cuttings from the best-producing vines were grafted to American rootstock.

Today's experiments, in Champagne and elsewhere, will eventually lead to new grape varieties that are resistant to disease, produce regularly—good year or bad—and, most important, make better wine.

One project is directed by the Government's *Station d'Expérimentation Viticole* (GCEV), an association whose owners Mumm, Perrier-Jouët and Heidsieck—Monopole—control 300 hectares of vines. The GCEV, with headquarters here, is run by Georges Vesselle, vineyard-master for Mumm and a grower himself (of red Coteaux Champenois, in the grand cru of Bouzy).

The genetic experiments involve creating new clones strains. Researchers select vines with desired characteristics, take cut-

tings and plant them. Each cutting produces a genetic twin of the original vine—a clone. Polination plays no part. Subsequent vines are obtained by cutting off a section with a bud and planting it to produce another identical plant.

The GCEV has a small experimental vineyard behind its offices in Spemay. Here cuttings are grown simply in a neutral sterile soil. Then testing begins. Climate, soil conditions are varied to see how the plant fares. Various rootstocks—phylloxera-resistant, of course—are also being put through the paces.

After the first year, about 10 per cent of the original selection was eliminated. Eventually about 2 or 3 per cent will be left. This should fulfill the requirements of regular production, disease resistance and good quality.

Another aspect of the project questioning the idea that only three major grape varieties make good wine. These are Pinot Noir, Chardonnay and Pinot Meunier.

In the past other varieties, such as Petit Meslier, now largely abandoned, had a role. Some minor varieties are being tested along with the others on the chance that they may have something to offer.

Once the clones of various varieties have been selected, the vineyard will be replanted as quickly as possible. Fifty-five hectares of wine have been lost for three years. This is the first exam: how does the wine taste

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with many years' experience in General Management, Marketing and Sales. Most interestingly, he has been a director of 25 of age but healthy and vital with up-to-date approach paired with grey hairs' experience. Product background in Food, Toiletries, Cosmetics, Pharmaceuticals and various Non-Foods. Fluent in English, German, Danish and Swedish. Working knowledge Dutch. Limited French and Spanish. Presently in Belgium. Would consider relocation.

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engineering together with 5-10 years' experience in project management, ideally on a large construction project or within a major telecommunications group. In addition to fluent English a knowledge of Italian would be useful together with experience of overseas programme management.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1977

Page 7

A Bigger Slice of Corporate Pie

By William Drotz

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BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (UPI).—This tiny, windswept village 60 miles east of Amsterdam, 530 men and women believe they are the best of all factory worlds and, to the day of Dutch labor unions and businessmen, a highly profitable one.

Employees at the Bremmen BV plant here not only produce the firm's popular household equipment, they elect their bosses, share in profits, and run one of Western Europe's most successful showrooms of industrial democracy.

In five years since Bremmen's worker-control plan came into existence, annual sales have jumped 20 million from \$6 million, the number of workers has tripled, and absenteeism now stands at 10 percent below the national average.

While impressed, labor leaders do not hide their skepticism. Bremmen's scheme was introduced in 1971, and goes far beyond the union-centered legislation for worker participation that a center-left government is trying to push through parliament.

The company's three elected directors serve as firm's top executive and can be dismissed at any time by a two-thirds vote of all workers. They share a decision-making power with a board of 15 workers chosen for three-year terms.

The most controversial feature of the Bremmen plan, however, involves its lucrative profit-sharing arrangements. One-third of all profits is handed directly to the workers, one-third is shared for taxes and factory upkeep, and one-third passed on to the company's sole shareholders, the Bremmen family. When losses occur, the profit-sharing scheme is discontinued until the firm returns to the black.

Some critics insist that such a system merely rewards the capitalist elite to the workers by

Fears of Some Allayed, Others Are Skeptical**Industrialists, Wall St. Divided on Carter**

By Hobart Rowen

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SHANGHAI, Feb. 9 (UPI).—It has been only three weeks since the business community already formed an assessment of Jimmy Carter and his administration. In a word, it is a verdict.

And, large, leading business industrialists like what they have of the new team in Washington. Their major fears have been assuaged by Mr. Carter's "sensible" Cabinet appointments, and pledge to eschew inflation and price controls.

But the financial community, entrenched in Wall Street, remains skeptical and critical. They fear that the modest Carter program will grow into a full-blown inflationary policy, and that the new administration will be forced to raise taxes and cut spending to balance the budget.

Similar Diagnostics

President Carter himself has not privately, with a note of surprise, how close the two sides have come to agreement in diagnosing the economy.

Reginald Jones, General Electric chairman, presented a program on behalf of increasingly influential business leaders. Mr. Carter could help but notice that its thrust, his own program, was to late consumer buying.

This affinity of view does extend to Wall Street. Mr. Levy, of New York's Council on Economic Priorities, a liberal economic think tank, said that the current program is just the tip of the iceberg. Eventually, they will force federal deficit will get out of hand.

Levy, who does not necessarily agree with these judgments, sees two separate camps among the money market crowd. The one anticipates that Mr. Carter will accommodate larger spending with a loose monetary policy, leading gradually to a round of inflation. A city have even a worse case: If Mr. Burns tries to take the Carter program by the money screws, could be a very sharp rise in interest rates that would crack the market wide open.

Fears Not Justified

Businessmen, who usually react emotionally to financial news, feel pretty good about Mr. Carter. By and large, do not think Wall Street's are justified on the basis of recent developments.

Shapiro, chairman of Du Pont Co. and the round, says that the typical business executive who voted for Ford now feels "much relaxed" about Jimmy Carter's move. Health Larry, of Steel, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, is a Ford voter, but he says Shapiro's evaluation

Shipowner Steps Up Efforts In Claims Against Pertamina

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).

—Bruce Rappaport, a Geneva shipowner, has intensified his efforts in the United States, Britain and Belgium to collect huge sums that he contends is owed his shipping companies by Pertamina, Indonesia's troubled state oil company.

Mr. Rappaport heads Inter Maritime Management SA, which played a major role in putting together a fleet of nearly two dozen ocean-going tankers for Pertamina. The tanker contracts are estimated to total more than \$2 billion.

New York, Martropic Cia, Naviera, a Rappaport company, filed a suit in a state court against several major U.S. banks and oil companies, accusing them of conspiring to divert Pertamina's assets to another Indonesian institution where they would be out of the reach of the Rappaport-connected shipping companies that have been suing Pertamina.

The new action demands that the diversion of assets be stopped, and seeks \$80 million in damages against the defendants, including Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and Chemical Bank, both of New York.

In London, attorneys for Rappaport, a shipowner represented by Maritime Management, got a temporary injunction restraining

Pertamina from disposing of, or removing, any of its assets in Britain. That order remains in effect until a hearing next Tuesday.

In three Belgian cities, Brussels, Antwerp and Ghent, Rappaport got attachments against "everything that Pertamina had in Belgium that we knew of," according to Ignace Clinck, a Rappaport attorney. Things that have been attached include a large syndicated loan arranged for Pertamina by American Express International Banking Corp., a unit of American Express Co.

Mr. Clinck said the Rappaport group does not know the size of the loan, although it is believed to have originally been \$150 million. Mr. Clinck said his group has 15 days to make a declaration to the court of what precisely has been attached.

Default Charged

All these actions appear to be extensions of earlier moves against Pertamina by Rappaport and Martropic, which have charged that Pertamina has defaulted on promissory notes assertedly held by the shipping companies in connection with tankers supplied by them to Pertamina.

Pertamina previously has repudiated the Rappaport group's charges of exorbitant rates and that Mr. Rappaport had questionable links with U.S. Gen. Ibnu Sutowo, who was ousted last year as Pertamina's chief executive officer. Gen. Sutowo, in court papers filed earlier in New York, said he signed 1,600 promissory notes without reading them.

Gen. Sutowo also contended he asked Mr. Rappaport for a \$2.5-million loan, put the money in his personal bank account and never repaid it. Mr. Rappaport, who has acknowledged he lent Gen. Sutowo the money, has said that it was a proper commercial transaction and that payment will ultimately be demanded.

In this week's London action, attorneys for Rappaport got an injunction against Pertamina's moving its assets from Britain after an ex parte hearing—in which the judge hears only one side of a case. Pertamina can challenge the action at next Tuesday's hearing.

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RAOUL T. DE GENDRE, GENERAL MANAGER.

Vanuxhall Raises Prices

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—General Motors Corp. subsidiary Vanuxhall Motors Ltd. has raised the British price of its cars by an average 6.3 per cent.

Inflation hit 22 per cent in 1976 and Premier Giulio Andreotti's government has enacted a series of austerity measures in an attempt to bring it down, while at the same time reducing the cost of labor, one of the highest in Europe.

Lary says that "what I have seen is a great deal of anger. Carter strikes me as a man who does his homework moves with caution." The executive finds no reason to

West Germans Reject Carter On Economy**Fear of Inflation Cited for Restraint**

BONN, Feb. 9 (UPI).—West German government and industrial leaders today took issue with President Carter's proposals for stimulating the world's economies and said that promoting private consumption alone would be inflationary.

Hans Friderichs, Minister of Economics, told the parliamentary committee of economists that the government believes its four-year, 12-billion-mark (\$4.8-billion) public investment program to finance improvement and expansion of the Federal Republic's infrastructure will provide more jobs than would a classic job-creating program.

This is the program that Mr. Carter's advisers have described as too small.

Mr. Friderichs said the government aims at medium-term consolidation of the budget, to include some tax relief, continuation of the federal bank's monetary and credit policies and an exchange-rate policy that is "without experiments and which does not import inflation."

Industry's View

Otto Wolf von Amerongen told the general assembly of the German Chamber of Industry and Trade, of which he is president, that Mr. Carter's program is "particularly disadvantageous for the global economy (because it) concentrates on stimulating consumption and creating new jobs but does not contribute to a stimulation of investment."

"As a country particularly sensitive to inflation and one that is proud of its stability, the Federal Republic of Germany can only take note of this with concern," Mr. Wolf said.

The Federal Chancellor quite properly is very skeptical of the plans developed by the United States for a coordinated stimulation of the global economy. Otherwise, we face the danger of starting a new world round of inflation which in the long run would make our already weak knees still shakier."

Wage Restraint

Helmut Schlesinger, a director of the federal bank, told the parliamentary committee on finance that he hoped this year's wage increases generally would fall below the 6.3-per-cent raise just negotiated by some metalworkers' regional unions.

Mr. Schlesinger said the bank sees little chance that the gross national product can grow by more than the 4.5 per cent already estimated. He said the bank based that figure on estimated average wage increases of no more than 6.5 per cent.

Wage increases of more than 6.5 per cent would noticeably increase production costs and do nothing to alleviate existing unemployment, Mr. Schlesinger said.

Alien Car Sales Increase in U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—More than four out of every 10 new cars registered in Britain last month were foreign, according to figures published today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Of the total imports, about three quarters were from Europe. The figures showed that of the 114,096 new registrations, 49,577, or 43.5 per cent, were imported, compared with 32 per cent in January 1976.

European cars accounted for 32 per cent of total sales against 21 per cent a year before.

Much of the increase was made up of cars built in Europe and brought into Britain by multinational companies. The Japanese market share fell to 7.6 per cent from 8.5 per cent in January, 1976.

Swiss Price Index Up

BERN, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss consumer price index rose 0.2 per cent in January, making the year-to-year gain 0.9 per cent, the lowest annual rise since 1960.

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Richard de Bono

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Richard de Bono has been named President of Honeywell SA. He succeeds Jacques Elser, who is retiring. Mr. De Bono was formerly general manager of Honeywell France.

AB Volvo has appointed Sten Langens as general manager of its truck division. Previously, he was general manager of IBM Svenska AB.

The Swedish Match group has named Gunnar Dahlsten as group managing director. He succeeds Rolf Dehoff, who will be a consultant for special assignments. Mr. Dahlsten was formerly managing director of Moelnycke AB, which was acquired by the Swedish Cellulose Group last year.

Peter Kneuse, formerly financial director of BMW Motorsport GmbH, has been named to the board of directors of BMW France and will be responsible for the company's financial and administrative activities. He is succeeding Albert Schneider, who has been named vice-president of BMW of North America.

American Express International Banking Corp. has announced the opening of an office in Tehran. Jack Brady, who has been a managing director of AMEX Bank Ltd. in London, will serve as AMEX's representative in Iran.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 8.40 points to 933.84, and declining issues heavily outnumbered gainers by about 1,035 to 400.

Volume totaled 23.64 million shares down from 24.04 million yesterday.

At the close of NYSE trading, General Motors was off 1 7/8 at 71 after having sagged 2 points the previous session.

Mountain Fuel Supply dropped 3 3/4 to 43 3/4. The company attributed the decline in its stock to analysts' disappointment with 1976 earnings, which came in at \$3.74 a share compared with \$2.74 a year earlier. Projections of some analysts had ranged between \$3.00 and \$4.25 a share for the period.

International Paper dropped 2 1/2 to 54 5/8, with Santa Fe International off 1 1/8 to 49 3/4, and Bethlehem Steel down a point to 35. Getty Oil fell 2 to 209 1/2.

E.P. Johnson, a manufacturer of citizen band radios, surrendered 7/8 to 11 7/8. It reported a

loss for the fourth quarter yesterday.

But Atlantic Richfield picked up 1 1/4 to 56 5/8, and Standard Oil of Ohio gained 3/4 to 82 1/2. Sohio said it agreed to sell 113 service stations in Ohio to Southland Corp. for undisclosed terms. Southland's stock fell a point to 23 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.81 to 112.43.

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Anti-Dumping Levy on Bearings**Japan Protests EEC Special Duty**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (IHT).—Japan officially protested to the European Economic Community today over the Common Market's decision to impose a provisional 20-per-cent anti-dumping duty on ball bearings from Japan. The protest, delivered by Tokyo's ambassador to the EEC, was presented with a request that the Common Market reconsider its decision, which was announced Monday.

In Tokyo, Premier Takeo Fukuda was questioned by an opposition parliamentarian about the government's view of trade frictions with the nine-nation EEC. Mr. Fukuda replied that he felt Japanese industry would do well to exercise self-restraint in its exports.

The Premier declared that, taking invisible trade accounts into consideration, Japan's foreign-trade balance does not show an excessive surplus, but exporters should refrain from "rushing" their goods abroad at one time.

Mr. Fukuda said that Japanese exports to the United States should similarly be restrained.

Criticism in Tokyo

Meanwhile, the head of the EEC delegation in Japan, Wolfgang Ernst, criticized Tokyo's foreign-trade policies and said that the Common Market's trade deficits with Japan have been running at the rate of \$1 billion a year.

Mr. Ernst said at a seminar in Tokyo that the key to solving EEC-Japanese trade frictions would be found in bilateral consultations, in Tokyo's removal of non-tariff barriers against imports and in Japan's efforts to stop excessive exports of certain items to particular areas.

Ambassador Masahiro Nishibori delivered to the EEC's external affairs commissioner, Wilhelm Haferkamp, what was described as a "strongly worded" note protesting the EEC's decision to impose the anti-dumping tax on Japanese ball bearings and tapered roller bearings.

Afterward, the Japanese envoy told newsmen that he had strongly expressed to Mr. Haferkamp Tokyo's regrets over the EEC decision and had requested its reconsideration at the earliest possible opportunity.

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told Mr. Haferkamp that the EEC Commission's unilateral action Monday was contrary to a Common Market agreement with Japan to settle the ball-bearing dispute through dialogue and in a spirit of cooperation.

The Japanese envoy said that Mr. Haferkamp had insisted that the EEC action was not politically motivated, as some in Tokyo have charged. The ambassador reported that Mr. Haferkamp said the EEC Commission was obliged to act under the Common Market's anti-dumping regulations

and had decided to impose the duty after several member states demanded immediate action.

Record Steel Shipments

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—Japan's iron and steel exports last year totaled a record 37 million tons, up 23 per cent over 1975, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said today.

Due to a price setback on world markets, however, the exports earned the nation \$10.9 billion, a 4.2-per-cent increase over 1975, the federation said.

Share Disputed

The Japanese delegation today issued data to refute reports that Japan has recently had between 50-50 sharing of the world's shipbuilding production. Japan's statistics indicate that its output of vessels accounted

— 1976-77 —		Stocks and	Sta.	3 p.m.	Crise	— 1976-77 —		Stocks and	Sta.	3 p.m.	Crise	— 1976-77 —		Stocks and	Sta.	3 p.m.	Crise			
High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.	Prev.	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.	Close	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.	Close

-1974-77 -- Stocks and Div in \$		Sta. P/E 100s.		3 p.m. prev. High Low		Chge. Close		-1974-77 -- Stocks and Div in \$		Sta. P/E 100s.		3 p.m. prev. High Low		Chge. Close	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
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Due March 1, 1985

21682	23028	24659	25883	27
21683	23024	24682	26318	28
21722	23097	24836	26358	29

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Dated: January 27, 1977

FEBRUARY 10, 1977



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**UNION DE BANQUES ARABES
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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

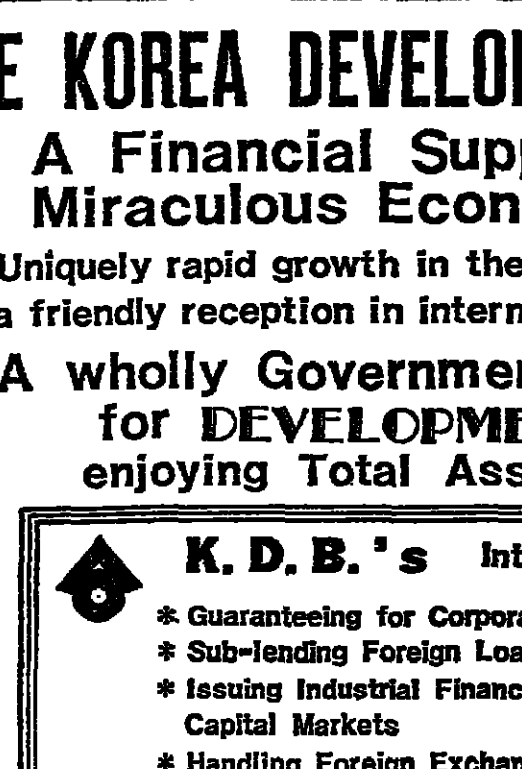
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 9[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

Entered today in New York were:				GOLD (100 troy oz)			
Commodity and unit	Wtd.	Year ago		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
FOODS				136.40	136.40	136.40	136.40
Cocoa Acra, B.....	2.00	1.74%		Apr	137.20	137.20	137.20
5 Santos B.....	92.25	1.10		May	139.20	139.20	139.20
TEXTILES				Jun	141.20	141.20	141.20
Indian 64-30 36's, yd.	37	3%		Jul	143.20	143.20	143.20
METALS				Aug	145.20	145.20	145.20
Bar silver (Pm), 1 oz.	212.00	212.00		Sep	147.20	147.20	147.20
100 oz. 999.9999	212.00	212.00		Oct	149.20	149.20	149.20
100 oz. scrap No. 1 heavy Pitt	12.17	14.75		Nov	151.20	151.20	151.20
and spot, lb.....	21	19		Dec	153.20	153.20	153.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Jan	155.20	155.20	155.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Feb	157.20	157.20	157.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Mar	159.20	159.20	159.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Apr	161.20	161.20	161.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		May	163.20	163.20	163.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Jun	165.20	165.20	165.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Jul	167.20	167.20	167.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Aug	169.20	169.20	169.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Sep	171.20	171.20	171.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Oct	173.20	173.20	173.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Nov	175.20	175.20	175.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Dec	177.20	177.20	177.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Jan	179.20	179.20	179.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Feb	181.20	181.20	181.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Mar	183.20	183.20	183.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Apr	185.20	185.20	185.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		May	187.20	187.20	187.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Jun	189.20	189.20	189.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Jul	191.20	191.20	191.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Aug	193.20	193.20	193.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Sep	195.20	195.20	195.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Oct	197.20	197.20	197.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Nov	199.20	199.20	199.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Dec	201.20	201.20	201.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Jan	203.20	203.20	203.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Feb	205.20	205.20	205.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Mar	207.20	207.20	207.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Apr	209.20	209.20	209.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		May	211.20	211.20	211.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Jun	213.20	213.20	213.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Jul	215.20	215.20	215.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Aug	217.20	217.20	217.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Sep	219.20	219.20	219.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Oct	221.20	221.20	221.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Nov	223.20	223.20	223.20
100 lb. 99.99%.....	61.74	61.74		Dec	225.20	225.20	225.20

Currency Rates

February 9, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates are quoted in U.S. dollars.

	\$	DM	FF	Lfr.	Gldr.	Sfr.	Swp.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	3.5180	4.3340	104.535*	36.98*	28.85*	—	6.8170	50.23*
Brussels (t)	36.28	81.48	18.348	4.7353	12.572	14.818	—	14.722
Frankfurt	2.4682	—	—	—	35.40*	—	—	55.73*
London (t)	3.7169*	—	—	4.1380	8.5555*	15.115	4.3380	63.445
Paris	682.16	1514.40	365.29	17.70*	—	360.87	32.85	381.29
Stockholm	2.0625	—	—	—	5.6245*	—	—	—
Zurich	2.5238	1.9108	104.37*	30.7*	23.938*	—	59.61*	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9875; Escudo: 32.26; Israeli sheqel: 3.4837; Italian lire: 2.036; Japanese yen: 360.87; Norwegian kroner: 5.28; Poin mark: 3.2940; Belgian financial franc: 36.975; Hong Kong \$: 4.644; Singapore \$: 2.645; Canadian \$: 0.97675.

(*) Commercial rates (*) Units of 100. (t) Units of 1,000. (s) Units of 10,000.

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NOTICE

**5¾% Guaranteed (Subordinated) Convertible Debentures due 1938
and Holders of Detached Debenture Coupons**

KING RESOURCES CAPITAL CORP., N. Y.
Guaranteed by
KING RESOURCES COMPANY

THIS NOTICE is published by Citicorp, N.A. (formerly known as "First National City Bank") as Trustee of the "Indenture Trust Agreement" (the "indenture trust agreement") dated January 1, 1968 relating to the above-described Debentures to advise you of certain events relating to KING RESOURCES CAPITAL CORP., N.V. ("KRCC") and KING RESOURCES COMPANY ("KRC"). On February 3, 1976, the United States District Court for the District of Colorado in which reorganization and bankruptcy proceedings of KRCC and KRCC are pending, filed an "Order Approving Trustee's Amended Plan Of Reorganization And Liquidation, For Filing Acceptance Or Rejection," etc. Previously, on January 29, 1976, the Court and the Trustee, advised that the value of the assets of the Debtor, KRCC and its subsidiaries, was between \$60,000,000.00 and \$80,000,000.00 and that liabilities were in excess of \$125,000,000.00.

underwritten at a cost of \$125,000,000.00.

On January 2, 1976, the Court issued the Court's Order of February 3, 1976 approving the Trustee's Amended Plan of Reorganization, and said appeal is still pending in the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit.

On January 20, 1977, Charles A. Bear, the "Reorganization Trustee", filed his Trustee's Interim Report No. 42 containing an Interim Status Report for the period beginning October 1, 1976 and ending December 31, 1976. Included with Interim Report No. 42 was a Special Report by the Reorganization Trustee which summarized certain information provided to the Reorganization Trustee by Raymond S. Kravis & Associates with respect to the updating of the valuation of the assets of the Reorganization Trust. The oil and gas properties owned by the Debtor in the United States and Canada. As a result of such information, the Reorganization Trustee included with his Special Report a schedule of assets stating the estimated fair market value at December 31, 1976 of the assets of KRC and subsidiaries to be \$177,278,084.00. The Special Report also contains a schedule listing total liabilities to be settled in the reorganization proceedings, with payments to be made to the holders of the claims of \$131,407,760.00. Such re-evaluation of assets principally relates to the evaluation of the assets of the Reorganization Trust. Raymond S. Kravis & Associates of producing oil and gas properties of KRC in the United States and Canada at \$103,114,204.00, as compared with the estimated fair market value of these assets presented to the Court during 1973-1974 of \$30,026,774.00.

Citibank, N.A., as Indenture Trustee, has requested that the Reorganization Trustee provide an Indenture holder a copy of such Interim Report No. 42 upon request.

Very truly yours,
Charles A. Bear, Trustee, King Resources Company, 201 S. Cherokee Street,
Denver, Colorado 80203.

CITIBANK, N.A.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active		
Feb. 9, 1977		
(4 p.m. closing prices)		
Stocks	Sales	Close
Johnson & Johnson	539,400	71 1/8
Amgen	354,800	237 1/2
Amgen	290,700	58 1/2
Amgen	284,900	54 1/2
Amgen	272,700	54 1/2
Amgen	251,300	63 1/2
Amgen	245,300	16 1/2
Amgen	219,800	62 1/2
Amgen	214,200	34 1/2
Amgen	190,000	46 1/2
Amgen	181,300	43 1/2
Amgen	178,100	28 1/2
Amgen	172,800	17 1/2
Amgen	172,800	40 1/2
Amgen	171,500	52 1/2

Today's
NYSE Net

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	1976-77 highs	31
	1976-77 lows	28
Dow Jones Averages		
Open	High	Low
941.82	944.99	938.27
226.97	228.28	225.00
107.31	109.66	107.65
310.58	311.90	308.52
Standard & Poor's		
High	Low	High
113.09	111.10	111.82
53.6	53.12	53.25
14.80	14.63	14.68
14.35	14.13	14.08

NYSE Index
High Low Close N

Positive	55.24	54.77	54.88
Utilities	59.96	59.40	59.51
Transportation	40.00	40.65	40.65
Wires	41.24	41.01	41.01
Finance	55.83	55.51	55.53

Gold-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares		
8	Buy	Sales	
7	193,841	300,581	2.4
4	195,571	324,519	2.4
4	174,896	276,084	2.3
3	156,223	249,668	2.3
2	179,903	296,005	2.2

These totals are included in figures.

	Sales	Close C
DIAM	209,500	514

Oil	261,700	223%+
Plastic Tape	77,800	348%+
Can A	73,200	117%+
Canes In	72,600	384%+
Color Co	69,700	79%+
Oil Well	63,600	75%+
Corp	59,700	10%+
er Ind	59,600	15%+
Petrol	51,600	357%+
Index total		3,200.00
Sales year ago		3,837.80
Change index:		
Low	112.39	Net Chg
2	112.43	-0.04

1

Barry Scores 42; Chenier Tallies 8

Players' Streaks Favor Warriors

EXODUSTERS
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285 pp. \$12.50
reviewed by Alden

AND, Calif., Feb. 9 (UPI). Rick Barry is hot, the State Warriors figure to win Phil Chenier is cold, the Golden State Warriors figure to win.

Both happen on the same night. Barry hit 12 of 13 shots for 42 points, the highest in his career, and Chenier hit only one of 12 shots for eight points.

Barry's first six shots were all in the first quarter, and he hit 11 of 12 in the second quarter. He also hit 11 of 12 in the third quarter and 11 of 12 in the fourth quarter.

Barry's streak of 11 consecutive games in which he has scored 40 or more points is the longest in NBA history.

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Chenier's second loss in his last 12 games and only his second loss in the past eight road encounters.

Chenier's streak of 11 consecutive games in which he has scored 40 or more points is the longest in NBA history.

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The Suns to a 117-104 victory over Atlanta.

Rockets 97, Cavaliers 81.

At Houston, Mike Newlin's two baskets helped the Rockets break open a close game early in the fourth quarter and Rudy Tomjanovich protected the lead with his outside shooting to lead Houston to a 97-81 victory over Cleveland.

Bucks 100, Nets 97.

At Milwaukee, Brian Winters capped a 30-point performance with a jump shot with 35 seconds left to lead the Bucks to a 100-97 victory over the New York Nets.

Bulls 111, Spurs 89.

At Chicago, Artis Gilmore scored 24 points and grabbed 22 rebounds to lead the Bulls to a 111-89 victory over San Antonio.

Knicks 125, Lakers 107.

At New York, Bob McAdoo scored 28 points and grabbed 17 rebounds, plus helped to effectively stop Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in pacing the Knicks to their most impressive victory of the season, 125-107, over Los Angeles.

Walt Frazier, playing in only the second and fourth quarters, added 20 points and Earl Monroe 19 as New York handed Los Angeles its third straight loss.

Braves 99, Pacers 89.

At Buffalo, N.Y., former Notre Dame star John Shumate and Adrian Dantley led the Braves to a 99-89 victory over Atlanta Division-leading Philadelphia. Shumate topped the Braves with 22 points, but it was Dantley who broke out of a scoreless first half to toss in nine points and push Buffalo to a 78-60 lead with 2:23 left in the third period.

Dantley, who finished with 15 points, limited Julius Erving to six points and his defensive work forced Dr. J to the bench for much of the second half.

NBA Standings Eastern Conference Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 21 21 41 6 1/2

Washington 20 21 39 0 1/2

Central Division

Washington 20 21 39 0 1/2

Western Conference Midwest Division

Denver 24 17 41 0 1/2

Pacific Division

Portland 20 21 41 0 1/2

Tuesday's Games

N.Y. Knicks 125, Los Angeles 107

Milwaukee 106, N.Y. Nets 97

San Antonio 89, Houston 97

Phoenix 117, Atlanta 104

George McGinnis gives Braves' George Johnson a pig hand in first period of game won by Buffalo.

Associated Press.

lomon Relying on Proven Tennis Master

Segura is working with me on different phases of my game," he said. "He's my size, and plays a little bit like I do. I just figure that he is the guy that helped Jimmy a lot and that he might be able to do something for me. It's worked out real well so far."

Other seeded first-round matches yesterday saw sixth-ranked Jose Higueras of Spain lose to unseeded American Dutchman, 6-4, 6-2, and seventh-ranked Ricardo Cano of Argentina was upset by unseeded Cliff Letcher of Australia, 6-2, 6-4.

In a mismatch, 63-year-old Gardnar Mulloy, a former great, was trampled 6-0, 6-1 by 23-year-old John Whitlinger.

Still in Shape

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Serving and volleying like he did in the old days, former Wimbledon champion Karen Susman defeated Nathalie Fuchs of France, 6-4, 6-4, in the first round of the \$20,000 Avon Futures of Columbus women's tennis tournament yesterday.

Susman, seeded second, served nine aces during the 55-minute match and kept her younger opponent on the move throughout.

The 34-year-old American, the 1962, broke Fuchs's serve in the opening game of the first set and again in the ninth game of the second match and that was all she needed.

"I'm already happy with the accomplishments I've had in the game," said Susman, downplaying talk of a comeback attempt at Wimbledon.

College Basketball

Mass. 97, Harvard 43.

Stops Ireland

BLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—legal headed a goal after minutes to give Spain a 1-0 lead over Ireland in an ex-

soccer game at Lans-

road Stadium today. A-

of 22,000 saw Spain's

defensive hold off the

wards.

hutch Shut Out

English Soccer

WEMBLEY, England, Feb. 9 (AP)—Jan Peters scored two goals tonight to give the Netherlands a 2-0 triumph over England in an international soccer exhibition at Wembley Stadium.

A crowd of 90,000 saw the English offense once again stymied, though coach Don Revie had made several changes in preparation for the vital World Cup qualifying game coming up here against Italy. The Italians already have beaten the English in their first-leg game, in Rome.

The Dutch led tonight, 2-0, at halftime with Peters scoring in the 28th and 37th minutes.

The crowd saw the Dutch hand out a soccer lesson to England. The Dutch team, including eight of the men who finished runners-up in the 1974 World Cup, were given a standing ovation at the end.

Many of the Netherlands' attacking moves stemmed from Johann Cruyff, operating deep in mid-field. The English gave him far too much room and he often played at a leisurely stroll, spraying passes to his forwards and tearing gaps in the English defense.

Barcelona Fined

MADRID, Feb. 9 (UPI)—The Spanish Soccer Federation today fined the Barcelona club 200,000 pesetas (\$2,000) for spectator vandalism during a Spanish championship game last Sunday but postponed a decision on whether to punish Barcelona's Dutch soccer star Johan Cruyff for alleged insults against the referee.

It also said that Cruyff will not be able to play in Barcelona's championship game against Salamanca next Sunday, pending its decision. Action was postponed for a week because referee Melero Cuervo had not submitted his report on the incidents.

The \$2-million superstar was sent off in Barcelona's game against Malaga for allegedly using obscene language against the referee.

This provoked a riot during which the referee was assaulted, 30 persons injured and two vehicles burned by the crowd.

WINNER LOSES HIS HEAD—The victor in a Golden Gloves novice bout, Fuat Kasrat, draws shocked expression from ref at Sunnyside Garden, New York, as head disappears in robe. Loser Ezzard O'Brien watches.

Associated Press.

Basketball Team Has Hope, Prayer, Plus Talent, to Be No. 1

By Earle Gutsy

TUSTIN, Calif., Feb. 9.—Today's goal is to be No. 1 in America. Tomorrow the world.

That's the game plan at a one-story, brown office building on a quiet street here. It's the headquarters for Athletics in Action.

Until recently, its goal was to be recognized as America's best amateur basketball team. And after recent demolitions at Anaheim of the No. 1-ranked college team, University of San Francisco (104-85), and high-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas (104-77) AIA believes it is the best.

The games do not count on the college team's record.

"Our goal now is to represent the United States at the world championships at Manila in 1978," says Dave Hamann, founder and national director of AIA, the sports arm of Campus Crusade for Christ.

"We think we have the best amateur team in the world, and we want to prove it."

An Athletics in Action basketball game looks pretty much like a major college game, with three prominent exceptions:

• The hammers are a little different. They say things like "Jesus is Lord" and "The First Shall Be Last."

• AIA players stay on the court at halftime. They towel off the sweat, grab microphones and ask spectators to "open your hearts for Christ."

• All AIA players are exceptionally talented. Together, they play devastating basketball. They're so good, you find yourself wondering if they could play with a pro club.

Go to the drawing board and sketch your prototype forward. He goes 6-9 and 225. Strong. He crashes the boards, passes quickly and unselfishly, blocks shots and has a feathery shooting touch. That's Bayard Forst, who had 28 rebounds and 26 points against USF and Nevada-Las Vegas.

Forst also is 6-9. He's quicker than Forst, at 215, and particularly effective in AIA's fast-breaking offense. He played minor league college basketball, at Oklahoma Baptist, but delivers major league half-time testimony—crediting Christ for rescuing him from five years of heroin addiction.

Tim Hall, 6-8 and 215, is a tireless, aggressive forward who had a total of 30 rebounds and 33 points against USF and UN-LV.

Here's how good that front line—backed up by sub Ralph Drollinger—is: Las Vegas entered its game with AIA averaging 53 rebounds a game. Against AIA, the Rebels had 33 rebounds, AIA had 64.

The starters at guard are Eldon Lawyer (6-2) and Brad Hoffman (6-10). Hoffman looks like the 16-year-old kid down the street who never gets picked when the kids choose up sides.

He's knock-kneed and anemic-looking. He gets knocked down and stomped on. But while he was upright against USF and UN-LV, he had 28 points, 19 assists and four steals.

On the bench, AIA has a pair of NBA draft choices on call. Ralph Drollinger, from UCLA, a 7-3 center, was a seventh-round pick by Boston. Freeman Blade, 6-2, a dashing passer from Eastern Montana College, was a

fourth-round pick by Philadelphia.

This is the team that won at Maryland by five. It lost by only four at Marquette. AIA is relatively new to top-level amateur basketball. It was just more than two years ago that AIA committed itself to recruiting and playing the best.

Bill Oates ought to write a coaching textbook entitled: "How to win basketball games on the road."

Since he became AIA's head coach two years ago, the team is 78-14. Last year, his team was the national AAU champion.

Oates, 37, was a successful prep and junior college coach in Orange County, Calif., before he was hired to lead AIA basketball to the promised land.

How is it he's 78-14 with an all-road schedule? And no half-time conferences?

"I figure I have the college equivalent of seven to nine years of experience coaching on the road," he said.

"Our players just accept the fact we play on the road. College teams, on the road, always have home games to look forward to. Psychologically, it's a little different when all your games are on the road."

"There's no reason why a team can't play its best on the road. When we won at Cincinnati last year we broke their 48-game home court winning streak but, of course, it doesn't count on their college record."

Oates and his players are as proud of their half-time work as

they are of their basketball victories.

"Since I've been associated with AIA, 2,000 to 3,000 people have become Christians as a direct result of our half-time invitations to receive Christ. And another 10,000 people have mailed us cards asking for more information."

Oates has found a way to overcome the lack of a half-time locker room basketball conference. He talks fast.

"At North Carolina this season, we really needed a half-time talk. We needed to make adjustments that would've taken me 10 minutes to explain. Well, just before the second half tip, I did it in two minutes."

"We lost by 13. I don't know if having a half-time would've won it for us but we wouldn't have lost by 13."

Sometimes AIA's half-time presentation goes over like a lead balloon.

For the games in Anaheim, Calif., half-time audiences were quiet and attentive. But at Marquette and North Carolina, small but noisy groups of students booed, jeered and cursed.

"We just try to rise above such behavior when we see it," Bayard Forst said.

Oates conducted a tryout camp last summer. He studied the intensity of candidates' beliefs in AIA's ministry as closely as he did their game skills.

"I believe some players secretly wanted to use us to further their NBA goals," he said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Sue Barker to Use Team Tennis for Self-Improvement Plan

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Sue Barker, Britain's brightest tennis hope, plans to sign this week with the Indiana Loves in World Team Tennis—for one season only.

It means she will not be able to defend her title in the French championships, one of the most coveted crowns on the world tennis circuit.

"But I think the experience will be good for me," the 20-year-old said. "I read somewhere that I played in more tournaments last year than any other player in the world. If someone says so, I guess it's true."

"I will do me a lot of good to play for one team for three months under one coach. It should improve my discipline."

Her coach with Indiana will be Australia's Allan Stone.

"There's another thing," Barker added. "I tend to start my matches rather slowly. In team tennis, where they play one set only, I shall have to get off my mark quickly. It will all be good for my game."

Her British coach, Arthur Roberts, said he thought the same thing.

"He told me to get out of Europe for a year and sign up," she said. "I do everything he tells me to do."

Roberts is one of Britain's most successful coaches. He tutored Angela Mortimer, the Wimbledon champion of 1961 and one of only two British women to win the coveted title in the last 40 years.

Barker, who has been playing the Virginia Slims circuit in the United States, has come home briefly to play for the British women's squad in the BP-Cup International under-21 team event at Torquay next week.

"We had some problems on the Virginia Slims," she said. "Everyone said Chris Evert was unbeatable, and that affected attendances. Crowds were down at first."

"We were very lucky when Martina Navratilova beat Chris in the first week of the tour. It opened it up a little, and public interest began growing. Chris is playing very well, but I don't think she is quite the formidable and dominant player she used to be. Perhaps it is because some of the rest of us are improving and closing the gap."

"I have never beaten Chris in my life, but I'm getting near to it."

Sue has made it clear her ambition is to climb above Virginia Wade and be ranked as Britain's No. 1—and I don't mean when Virginia retires," she said.

The two players are opposites. Virginia Wade, 31, the Forest Hills champion of 1968, has the

spontaneous brilliance. Often she looks a world-beater but her game is liable to disintegrate in a burst of temperament and a flood of tears.

Sue Barker is as cool as most of the world. She studies the intensity of candidates' beliefs in AIA's ministry as closely as he did their game skills.

"I never had a chance to develop a temperament," she said. "You should have seen me when I was 14 or 15. I wanted to win everything, even in practice, and if I didn't get my way I would shout and yell and throw my racket."

"Mr. Roberts just used to come on court and order me to go home. He used to say, 'No more tennis for you until you learn how to behave, yourself.' I guess it suited me."

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